

Rev. 5-12-58)

6/16/58

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MR. R.W. SMITH

Room 4900

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Supervisor

W. C. Sullivan

Room

7630

COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS

823 BALTER BUILDING

NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

PHONE JACKSON 5-9182

Dear Member:

As you well know, the Citizens' Councils, organized shortly after the Supreme Court's "Black Monday" decision four years ago, have been the main force in opposing the Communist-inspired integration movement.

To date, Louisiana is one of six Southern States that is 100 per cent segregated.

This is a record you should be proud of, because it has been YOUR victory. We are extremely grateful to you for your support which has made this success possible.

However, the Council has always operated on a tight budget, as it depends solely on funds raised through membership dues and contributions. The Council has no financial "angels;" it is not subsidized by anyone - and never has been.

Frankly speaking, we are desperately in need of funds to carry on the work to resist two very serious and imminent threats to our community, namely:

1. Integration on buses and streetcars.
2. Integration in the public schools.

We will need more money to fight for additional laws in the State Legislature to maintain segregation. The demands on the Citizens' Council have always been heavy, but as the issue gets closer and closer, the demands become more pressing. Money is needed to continue the dissemination of segregation literature, to maintain our Television Show, to keep our News Bureau functioning, to schedule mass meetings, and to be ever on guard to expose Communist and Communist-front infiltration in the integration movement.

Will you please help once again - and this time the need is desperate - by sending in whatever you can afford. Execute the coupon below and mail with your contribution as quickly as possible in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

Please contact your friends and urge them to make contributions to the Council for this sacred cause.

Thanking you for your continued support, I am

Most sincerely,

*Emmett L. Irwin, M.D.*

Emmett Lee Irwin, M.D., Chairman

COPIES DESTROYED  
23 APR 26 1972

A civic, patriotic and educational organization of responsible, respectable and loyal American citizens dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the preservation of our State's Rights and the Constitution of the United States.

Please cut this form here and return with your dues in the enclosed envelope. No postage is required.

CONTRIBUTION

CITIZENS' COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS  
Box 899, New Orleans 2, Louisiana

Here is MY contribution to help sustain this patriotic crusade to maintain the traditional separation of the races. I realize that every penny of this contribution is needed to sustain the grand work of the Citizens' Council dedicated to prevent the integration of the races that will result in intermarriage & the loss of our civilization.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Street: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

\$ 100.00

\$ 50.00

\$ 20.00

\$ 10.00

\$ 5.00

\$

REC-95

NOT RECORDED

23 JUN 24 1958

105-34237-

The ~~Position~~ of  
The South  
on Race Relations



STATE OF LOUISIANA  
JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE  
P. O. BOX 450, HOMER, LA

The ~~Joint~~ Legislative Committee  
State of Louisiana  
Baton Rouge

ing in certain of its rituals or partaking of its sacraments. "Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other!"

### The Beacon of the Future

The trend to differentiation, racial and religious, represents a natural law, as well as a basic human right. Any attempt to force a rigid conformity in such matters of human relations must inevitably result in a repetition of the deadly European pattern of religious conflict.

Upon the establishment of workable race relations hinges the very fate of our great country. In the Talmud is a saying to the effect that time may, in some situations, resolve problems which cannot be solved by human intelligence at the moment. Now is the hour for Americans of all races to heed the wisdom of this counsel.



### The Joint Legislative Committee

State of Louisiana

Baton Rouge

SEN. W. M. RAINACH, Chairman

Committee Address:

P. O. Box 450, Homer Louisiana

REP. E. W. GRAVOLET, JR.  
Vice-Chairman  
Point-a-La-Hache, La.

REP. CARROLL L. DUPONT  
Houma, La.

SEN. LOUIS H. POLSE  
Arabi, La.

REP. JOHN S. GARRETT  
Haynesville, La.

SEN. H. W. JONES  
Minden, La.

REP. FORD E. STINSON  
Secretary  
Benton, La.

REP. L. D. NAPPER  
Buston, La.

SEN. B. R. PATTON  
Farmerville, La.

SEN. ALVIN T. STUMPF  
Gretna, La.

W. M. SHAW  
General Counsel  
Homer, La.

On February 17, 1958 the following article was placed in the New York Herald-Tribune as a full-page advertisement by the Joint Legislative Committee of the Louisiana Legislature:

### To The People of New York City

#### THE POSITION OF THE SOUTH ON RACE RELATIONS

Recent tragic events in the integrated schools of Washington, D. C., Kansas City, Little Rock, and your own New York City, suggest that an accurate presentation of the views of Southern people on the race question might receive sympathetic consideration in the North and might even contribute to the solution of a problem in which we are now all concerned.

#### A Problem Unique Within Our Nation

Here in the United States, we are witnessing an unprecedented attempt by certain white and Negro leaders to force the Negro people of our country to abandon their own culture and mores, lose themselves physically and culturally within other races, and commit racial suicide.

Meanwhile, outside of the United States, every dynamic racial group in the world proudly promotes its own culture. In view of their examples, should we not look twice before we leap?

In looking, we do not propose here to review the influences behind the "integration" movement. (For detailed analysis of a major influence we recommend that you review "Subversion in Racial Unrest," a documented study recently released by this Committee). Rather, let us here consider the logic of the movement and its ultimate effect on a country that we all love and cherish.



## The American Majority: A Blend of Homogeneous Peoples

You may ask: Doesn't this great country of ours represent a melting pot of different races? From a scientific standpoint, the answer is an unequivocal — NO!

The vast majority of this nation represents a blending of like peoples of common European ancestry, rather than a mixing of divergent races. But the energy and vitality which made America a great nation arose neither from racial self-idolatry nor racial suicide — it was an outgrowth of a passionate love of individual liberty, balanced by a sense of justice and individual responsibility which makes this liberty possible. On such a foundation, a new nation was created, capable of winning and retaining the love and loyalty of peoples of different races, different cultures and different religions.

## What About the American Negro?

We in the South think of our colored friends as Negro Americans rather than as American Negroes. The normally cordial relationships between Southern white and colored people are regulated by a set of conventions or customs, the product of years of experiment and experience in adjusting to a bi-racial society.

## Racial Patterns — A Community Matter

These customs vary widely from state to state and indeed from community to community. Until May 17, 1954 each community in the South was a laboratory in which many of these customs were being constantly examined and revised to meet changing conditions. Each community adapted itself to the problems which confronted it.

It is significant that all of the communities in the South and, indeed, many of the communities in the North, agreed that separation of the races in the fields of elementary and secondary education was essential.

## The Solution North and South

This method of adjustment, which has been loosely referred to as "Segregation", enabled both the Negro and white people in the South to overcome the devastating effects of the War Between the States and pile up a record of progress second to none in history.

We believe it will, in practice, enable our Northern friends to adjust themselves to the more than one-half of the Negroes in this country who will live in the North by 1980.

## A Dangerous Parallel

Now we are told that this is all wrong—that each community must conform to one unvarying racial pattern — complete integration — prescribed and enforced by a central governmental authority. But, the disastrous results of this policy are causing Americans to ask themselves: Is forced racial integration the answer?

At one time the belief was prevalent that all must attend the same church to prosper in the next world, as well as in this one. Many futile attempts of powerful groups in Europe to force their religious views on others only succeeded in dividing the continent into hostile camps. Ghastly wars and senseless massacres occurred in the conflicts over the rights of mankind to individuality, this time in the field of religion.

Today peoples of different religions may attend different churches without "degradation" or "psychological injury" to their personalities. Indeed, no one questions the right of a great religion to prohibit non-members from participat-

1 - Boardman  
1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 -

SAC, Atlanta

June 13, 1958

Director, FBI (105-34237)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

0  
CITIZENS COUNCILS - *GENERAL*  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ReBulet October 9, 1957, in which you were instructed to institute a program for the development of coverage in citizens councils and Bulet June 10, 1958.

As you were advised in Bulet June 10, 1958, an individual contacted under this program informed the press of the contact resulting in allegations being made that the Bureau is investigating integration in the public schools. The injudicious manner in which this contact was handled clearly indicates the inability of the field to implement this program successfully and without embarrassment to the Bureau. Therefore, I have no alternative but to discontinue the program and you are instructed to immediately discontinue all efforts to develop informant coverage in citizens councils upon receipt of this letter.

The discontinuance of this program in no way alters the Bureau's responsibility of keeping interested Government agencies and officials advised of actual or contemplated acts of violence in connection with the segregation issue; plans for action violative of laws within the Bureau's jurisdiction, particularly those relating to civil rights; and the identities of the individuals responsible for such actions. You have a continuing responsibility

2 - Baltimore  
2 - Birmingham  
2 - Charlotte  
2 - Dallas  
2 - Detroit  
2 - Houston  
2 - Jacksonville  
2 - Kansas City  
2 - Knoxville  
2 - Little Rock  
2 - Louisville  
2 - Memphis  
2 - Miami

2 - Mobile  
2 - Newark  
2 - New Haven  
2 - New Orleans  
2 - New York  
2 - Norfolk  
2 - Oklahoma City  
2 - Richmond  
2 - St. Louis  
2 - San Antonio  
2 - Savannah  
2 - Washington Field

NOTE ON YELLOW: See memo Belmont to Boardman, 6/13/58, captioned "Allegation FBI Investigating Integration, Newport News, Virginia." JCK:dlh.

EX-111 (60)

REC-49

105-34237

SAC, Atlanta  
Re: Citizens Councils  
105-34237

to insure that the Bureau is apprised of all such information. You must now, however, secure the desired information only through established sources, office contacts and close scrutiny of the public press. Informants who have already been developed in citizens councils are considered established sources and you are instructed to continue your contacts with such informants.

This matter must receive your close personal attention. I want it clearly understood that it is your personal responsibility to see to it that the Bureau will continue to be in a position to furnish pertinent information concerning potential violence and plans for action violative of laws within our jurisdiction to interested Government agencies.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L.V. Boardman

DATE: June 13, 1958

FROM : A.H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ALLEGATION FBI INVESTIGATING INTEGRATION  
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

Re my memorandum 6/12/58 setting forth information concerning the 10/7/57 request of the then Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., that the Bureau develop coverage of citizens councils. Mr. Tolson noted "I recommend we discontinue informant coverage and handle thru established sources, such as office contacts and newspapers." The Director added "I agree since Dom. Int. Div. has not been able to properly implement it."

The field is being instructed as follows: The program for development of informant coverage of citizens councils is being discontinued, and all efforts to develop such coverage are to be discontinued immediately; the field has a continuing responsibility to keep the Bureau apprised of potential violence, plans for action violative of laws within our jurisdiction and the identities of individuals responsible for such actions; and that it must now secure this desired information only through close scrutiny of the public press, office contacts and established sources. Those informants who have already been developed under the program fall into the category of established sources. Since they can be contacted safely it is believed it would be in the best interests of the Bureau to continue to use them. The information they are in a position to furnish will be of material assistance to us in carrying out our responsibility to keep appropriate Government officials and agencies advised of potential violence.

We did not advise the Department of our initiation of this program and we have not furnished the Department with developments in connection with the program. Therefore, we do not feel it is necessary to advise the Department of the program's discontinuance.

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval the yellow file copy of a letter to Atlanta, copies to other pertinent offices, the original of which is on plastiplat, instructing them in line with the above.

## Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - [redacted]

JGK:ah  
(4)

66 JUL 2 1958

REC-49 6/13/58 05-34237-414  
JUL 17 1958

INT. SEC.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman *138 6/20/58*

DATE: June 12, 1958

FROM : A. H. Belmont *AB*SUBJECT: ALLEGATION FBI INVESTIGATING INTEGRATION  
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA*CITIZENS COUNCILS - GENERAL*

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Trotter	✓
Nease	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓
W. C. Sullivan	✓

On 10/7/57 the then Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. conferred with the Director regarding the integration of public schools in Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Brownell stated that in view of the developments in the Little Rock situation and the fact that a number of the principal disturbers of the peace there were members of citizens councils, he believed the Bureau should develop coverage of citizens councils. By Bulet 10/9/57 the field was instructed to develop such coverage.

A copy of the Director's memorandum 10/7/57 reflecting the results of this conference is attached.

Since the request for such coverage originated with Mr. Brownell and since Attorney General William P. Rogers has never personally expressed an opinion concerning the desirability of such coverage, it is suggested that we ask Attorney General Rogers whether he desires that the program be continued.

ACTION:

If you agree an appropriate letter to Attorney General Rogers will be prepared in this regard.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 -

JGK:d1h *alk*

(4)

REC- 55

ENCLOSURE

JUL 2 1958

*I recommend  
we dis continue  
informant  
coverage*

*and handle*

*there established  
sources, such  
as office contacts  
and newspapers*

REC- 55 105-34237-415

JUL 17 1958

6/12

INT. *alk*

*I agree since  
Dom. Int. Div.  
has not been  
able to properly  
implement*

COPY

October 7, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON  
MR. BOARDMAN  
MR. BELMONT  
MR. ROSEN  
MR. NICHOLS

Today, following the larger conference held to discuss the Little Rock, Arkansas situation, I conferred with the Attorney General in order to take up with the Attorney General the request which he had made of me in his memorandum of September 30, to confer with him about the creation of a new Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice.

The Attorney General stated he thought it was most necessary to act rather promptly on the setting up of the new Civil Rights Division, and I told him I thought his observation was certainly sound. He also indicated he was considering naming some Assistant Attorney General, now already in the Department, to head up this Division rather than naming a new one from the outside to take over these duties. I told the Attorney General I considered this to be a wise move, provided a man of soundness, patience and objectivity was selected.

I gave to the Attorney General a copy of our SAC Letter 57-51, issued on September 10, 1957, and which in part deals with the work of the Bureau in the field of civil rights under the new legislation. The Attorney General read this and commented favorably upon it.

The Attorney General inquired of me as to whether or not it would be necessary for us to have additional funds to carry out our responsibilities under this new legislation. I told the Attorney General that in the first place I wanted to make the suggestion to him that the investigative work in this field be carried on by some force other than the FBI and I suggested that investigators of some type be set up and directed by the new Civil Rights Division in order that the Bureau could be completely relieved of this responsibility. I told the Attorney General that I made this observation because of the intolerable situations which have developed during the last year and months in trying to handle the investigative work in this field. I cited the innumerable delays with which the Bureau has been faced in getting any decisions from the Criminal Division as to actions to be

JEH:TLC  
(9)

COPY

105-34237-415  
ENCLOSURE



COPY

Messrs. Tolson, Boardman, Belmont, Rosen, Nichols

October 7, 1957

taken; the loquacity of United States Attorneys and of officials of the Department at Washington dealing with matters in the civil rights field when I strongly felt there should be no statements of any kind made other than by the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General; the irresponsibility of Assistant United States Attorneys, some of whom handle civil rights cases, and I cited particularly the case in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and the captious criticism of Assistant Attorney General Olney about the FBI not keeping the United States Attorney at Little Rock advised of developments in that area when, after we made inquiry of the United States Attorney, he stated he had made no such criticism but to the other extent felt that the FBI should be given a medal for the outstanding job it had done. I said that all of these factors certainly did not tend to make a smooth working team and one that would get the best results and it was for that reason I was desirous of the Bureau being relieved of investigative responsibility in this field.

The Attorney General said he could appreciate my feelings in this matter but he, of course, could not consider setting up another investigative unit in the Department and he believed that the Assistant Attorney General who would head the Civil Rights Division would be able to work out problems with the Bureau so as not to cause the irritations we had experienced in the past.

I told the Attorney General that being the case the Bureau would very likely need additional funds to carry on its functions in the civil rights field for the balance of this year, as well as for the next fiscal year, because if we had some cases like the Little Rock, Arkansas case arise in the near future, it would cost us a considerable amount of money in an over-all yearly estimate and our budget estimate as he well knew was on a very tight basis. He requested me to look into this matter and to submit a memorandum to Deputy Attorney General Rogers as to any supplemental appropriations we might need. I have asked Mr. Belmont to discuss this matter with Mr. Tolson.

The Attorney General inquired of me as to whether or not we had any informants inside the White Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan. I told the Attorney General that we did have informants in the Ku Klux Klan but that upon Departmental instructions we had not placed informants in the White Citizens Councils. The Attorney General stated in view of the Little Rock, Arkansas situation and the fact that a number of the principal disturbers of the peace there were members of the White Citizens Council, he believed the Bureau should now take steps to obtain the necessary coverage in the White Citizens Councils, but should exercise such coverage with the utmost discretion. I have spoken to Mr. Belmont about this.

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COPYMessrs. Tolson, Boardman, Belmont, Rosen, Nichols      October 7, 1957

I called the Attorney General's attention to the fact that we were handicapped in our investigation of civil rights matters because our Agents did not have the right to administer oaths. I stated we had such authority by statute, I believed, in two classes of cases. The Attorney General suggested that I send through a memorandum recommending that the Department obtain the necessary legislation that would give the FBI Agents authority to administer oaths in all classes of cases. I have asked Mr. Belmont to discuss this matter with Mr. Tolson.

I took occasion during this conference with the Attorney General to bring up the matter of Mr. Morris Ernst and his recent conference with Mr. Yeagley, of the Internal Security Division of the Department, and Mr. Yeagley's action in referring Ernst back to the FBI when Ernst had been told some weeks ago that we could not and would not release any information to him or be in a position to cooperate with him in the current investigation which he is carrying on for President Trujillo, of the Dominican Republic, into the [ ] case. The Attorney General has asked that I send him an extra copy of our recent memorandum to the Attorney General about the Ernst matter. I have asked Mr. Belmont to see that a copy is sent to the Attorney General. The Attorney General agreed with me that there should be no information supplied to Mr. Ernst by the FBI and he indicated he would take steps to see that no one in the Department did so.

I also called the Attorney General's attention to the imperative need for some definite action being taken to put a stop to the current trend for Departmental officials and United States Attorneys to issue press statements, write magazine articles and give off-the-record press briefings without first clearing the same with the Attorney General or the Deputy's office. The Attorney General indicated that he would have this stressed at the forthcoming United States Attorneys' Conference. I told the Attorney General that the principal offenders were here at the Seat of Government and I mentioned particularly the off-the-record press conference held by Assistant Attorney General Doub; the recent speech made by Assistant Attorney General Olney in California; and the recent collaboration of Assistant Attorney General Tompkins with Look Magazine. I pointed out that it wasn't a case of restricting legitimate publicity but that the Department should function as a unit and a team and that no one portion of it was separate or distinct from the other. The Attorney General stated he thoroughly agreed and would take steps to tighten this up at once.

I also told the Attorney General that I thought the United States Attorneys in their forthcoming conference should be thoroughly indoctrinated as

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COPY

Messrs. Tolson, Boardman, Belmont, Rosen, Nichols

October 7, 1957

to the handling of civil rights matters and the need for care, patience and objectivity in the approach to all such matters. The Attorney General agreed with me and asked me to prepare a memorandum setting forth the Bureau's functions and views in this regard in order that he might have the benefit of the same and suggested that it might also possibly be covered by the representative of the Bureau who will address the United States Attorneys.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

COPY

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: June 10, 1958

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ALLEGATION FBI INVESTIGATING INTEGRATION  
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy b6

Re my memorandum 6/6/58 reflecting that by letter 5/8/58 Norfolk requested authority to contact [redacted] a member of the Peninsula Citizens Council. Mr. Tolson noted "What was the specific purpose of the contact given us by Norfolk?"

Norfolk requested authority to contact [redacted] under the Bureau's program to develop sources in citizens councils. In view of her affiliation with the Peninsula Citizens Council Norfolk specifically requested authority to contact her to determine her willingness and potentiality to serve as a source concerning the Peninsula Citizens Council.

The request for authorization to contact [redacted] was a logical one since in addition to being a member of the Peninsula Citizens Council she had formerly served as [redacted]

In view of her former position in the council, had she been cooperative, she would have been able to furnish information of value concerning possible plans of the Peninsula Citizens Council to engage in acts of violence or to interfere with Federal court orders. Bufiles and Norfolk files contained no information indicating that contact with [redacted] inadvisable.

While the development of sources in citizens councils is an extremely delicate matter, we have been instructed by the Attorney General to develop such coverage. In addition, it seems quite probable that integration difficulties will develop in the South when schools open this fall and if we are to discharge our responsibilities concerning trouble spots where difficulties may arise, it is necessary that we have informant coverage in such councils.

Bulet 10/9/57 advised pertinent offices of the Attorney General's instructions in this matter, directed that efforts to develop such coverage be most circumspect and that no unnecessary risks should be taken which might adversely affect the Bureau.

## Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Boardman  
 1 - Mr. Belmont  
 1 - [redacted]

JGK:dlh

(4)

52 JUL 7 1958

1 auto copy 105-34227-1116

EX-124 11/3/58 REC-55

JUN 3 1958

the A. G. instructions  
 intelligently & discreetly  
 then we will have to  
 discontinue the project  
 in respect of the A. G.  
 orders.

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 1 auto copy

**ACTION:**

Despite this incident we feel that in view of our over-all responsibility to develop intelligence information concerning potential violence with respect to the racial situation, we should continue our program to develop informants in citizens councils. However, in order that every effort will be exercised to avoid any future incidents under this program, the appropriate offices are being advised in the attached letter that it will be the personal responsibility of the SAC to insure that contacts under this program are handled in strict compliance with the instructions set forth in Bulet October 9, 1957 and in such a manner that no embarrassment will result to the Bureau.

We have already  
made a fool of ourselves  
& if there is another blunder  
in this project we will  
discontinue it. It is a shame  
Domestic Int. Div. can't  
implement successfully  
delicate projects like this -  
like the surveillance lost  
in W. Y. like the proper  
coverage of Russian em-  
bassy & like the in-  
adequate coverage of Aubrey  
Williams.

b.

L.V. Boardman

A.H. Belmont

June 10, 1958

**ALLEGATION FBI INVESTIGATING INTEGRATION  
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA**

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b7D

On 5/28/58 [redacted] former [redacted] of Peninsula Citizens Council (PCC) was interviewed by Bureau Agents under Bureau's program to develop sources in citizens councils to determine her willingness and potentiality to serve as a source re PCC. On 5/29/58 reporter for the "Times-Herald," Newport News newspaper, contacted Norfolk Office and Bureau and inquired as to whether Bureau was investigating integration in public schools. On 5/31/58 managing editor of same newspaper contacted Norfolk Office, advised he had learned [redacted] had been interviewed by Bureau Agents and questioned re future plans of the PCC regarding integration issue. Press representatives were advised that Bureau was not investigating integration in public schools. On 5/29/58 and 6/1/58 Newport News newspapers carried articles reporting individuals representing themselves as FBI Agents were investigating integration trouble spots in the area, that the FBI in Washington and Norfolk had denied the Bureau was conducting such inquiries, and that anyone having knowledge re such inquiries should report matter to the FBI in Norfolk or to the press. Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] who interviewed [redacted] state that in accordance with Bureau instructions [redacted] was advised Bureau was not interested in legitimate activities of citizens councils but only in possible violations of laws within Bureau's jurisdiction, particularly civil rights violations or information re possible acts of violence. [redacted] was cooperative during interview, stated she would be willing to help Bureau in any way possible and agreed to keep contact confidential.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

SAC, Norfolk, has recommended following action: Domestic Intelligence Division's recommendation immediately follow those of SAC Norfolk.

(1) Interview of [redacted] was logical one since if cooperative she would have been able, in view of [redacted] in the PCC, to furnish information of value under the program. Interview by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] was conducted properly and in accordance existing instructions. No administrative action appears warranted, none is recommended.

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Tolson  
Nichols  
Boardman  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Parsons  
Rosen  
Tamm  
Trotter  
Nease  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

**Enclosure**

1 - Mr. Boardman

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Nease

1 - Administrative Division

1 - 105-53030 (Peninsula Citizens Council)

1 - 105-34237 (Citizens Councils)

1 - Mr. Kelly

58 JUL 3 1958

105-34237-  
NOT RECORDED  
117 JUL 3 1958

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman  
Re: Allegation FBI Investigating Integration  
Newport News, Virginia

Domestic Intelligence Division disagrees. In view of developments following the interview of [ ] it is obvious the interview was not handled in a discerning and judicious manner and the purpose was not realized contrary to Bureau instructions in this regard; therefore, it is recommended Special Agents [ ] and [ ] be censured and this memorandum be referred to the Administrative Division for that purpose.

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(2) In event future inquiries received from press as to whether Bureau is conducting investigation re integration in the public schools, SAC, Norfolk, will continue to deny Bureau conducting such investigation.

Domestic Intelligence Division concurs. Bureau is not and has never conducted investigation re integration in public schools.

(3) It is felt [ ] should not be recontacted to clear up any misunderstanding re Bureau's interest in this matter, since it appears she cannot be fully trusted and might again contact newspapers if recontacted.

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b7D

Domestic Intelligence Division concurs. Since [ ] violated her agreement to keep contact by Bureau Agents confidential, she obviously cannot be trusted, further contact could only result in embarrassment to Bureau.

(4) That members of press not be contacted for purpose of advising them of true nature of our contact with [ ]

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman  
Re: Allegation FBI Investigating Integration  
Newport News, Virginia

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b7D

Domestic Intelligence Division concurs. To volunteer such information would only unnecessarily bring the issue into prominence again. If specific inquiries received from press as to exact reason [ ] contacted felt press should be advised of true facts.

**ACTION:**

There is attached for your approval a letter to Norfolk instructing Norfolk that in view of [ ] disclosure of the 5/28/58 contact by Bureau Agents, no further contacts should be initiated with her, and if she voluntarily contacts the Norfolk Office to furnish information, such information should be accepted without comment.

Also attached is a letter directed personally to SAC Richard N. Hosteny of the Norfolk Office informing him he will be expected to adopt a more realistic view of his responsibilities in connection with this delicate program.

See Addendum page 4.



ADDENDUM: JGK:d1h

June 11, 1958

Mr. Tolson requested to see the letter from Norfolk requesting authority to contact [redacted]. This letter together with our reply dated 5/21/58 is attached. The letter from Norfolk indicated that by virtue of her position in the Peninsula Citizens Council, [redacted] was in a position to furnish information of value under this program. Our letter 5/21/58, granted Norfolk authority to contact [redacted] for the sole purpose of determining her willingness and potentiality to serve as a source concerning the Peninsula Citizens Council. In this letter Norfolk was specifically cautioned that [redacted] should be advised that the Bureau had no interest in the legitimate activities of citizens councils but was interested only in violations of laws within the Bureau's jurisdiction, particularly civil rights violations, or information concerning possible acts of violence. b6 b7C

As of 5/1/58 we had successfully developed [redacted] confidential sources since initiation of program in October, 1957, to obtain coverage of citizens councils. During same period authority for contact was denied the field in 27 instances. It is essential that we expand this coverage if we are to fulfill our intelligence responsibilities and be in a position to advise interested Government agencies of possible violence as we did on 1/3/56, when we informed the White House and the Attorney General of impending strife in the South and deterioration of race relations due to Supreme Court's integration rulings regarding public schools. b7D

The [redacted] incident has raised the question as to whether there was any delinquency on the part of Seat of Government personnel in authorizing contact with [redacted]. Examination of the facts in this case reflect that the contact with Stinson was similar to that in the [redacted] cases where we successfully developed sources under the program, in that no indication whatsoever was available from check of Bufiles or field office files that [redacted] was other than a stable, reliable individual. It is felt that adequate cautions were given to Norfolk not only in the 5/21/58 letter, specifically authorizing the contact with [redacted] but in previous letters of instruction to the field which pointed out the delicacy of such contacts and the necessity for extreme care. As indicated in the attached letter to Mr. Hosteny it is necessary that sensitive programs of this nature be implemented successfully on a field level in order to attain our objectives. Consequently, it is not believed delinquency is attached to Seat of Government personnel and no administrative action is being recommended in that regard. b6 b7C b7D

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b2  
b6  
b7C  
b7D

TO : Director, FBI (105-34,237)

DATE: 8/18/58

FROM : SAC, Little Rock (105-137)

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ReBulet, 10/9/57; Little Rock letter to Bureau,  
7/17/58; and, Bulet to Atlanta, 6/13/58.

In view of the instructions contained in Bulet  
to Atlanta 6/13/58, efforts to develop additional coverage  
in Citizens Councils have been discontinued. Little Rock  
presently has the following coverage which will be main-  
tained:

[redacted]  
[redacted] Source of Information, [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] Source of Information,  
[redacted]  
[redacted] Source of Information, [redacted]

REGISTERED MAIL  
TJN/ds  
(3)

REC- 92

105-34237-417

EX-102

AUG 20 1958

380  
77 AUG 22 1958

RECEIVED



TO MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 28, 1958

FROM G. A. NEASE

SUBJECT: SMEAR CAMPAIGN - 1958

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Myers G. Lowman of the Circuit Riders Association called me from Cincinnati this morning, referring to my conversation with him last evening.

He stated that he has talked to Bill Simmons, Simmons being the head of the Citizens' Councils of Mississippi and who has been friendly to the Bureau in the past. He and Simmons agree that they should definitely take steps to counteract the smear campaign aimed at the Bureau. Simmons had not yet seen "The Nation" magazine article and Lowman asked if I would send Simmons a copy, which I am doing. He stated that the publication put out by Simmons has an 80,000 circulation in the 12 southern states and that Simmons has wide contact with southern editors and publishers.

Lowman himself has had a discussion with the publisher of the "Cincinnati Enquirer" and also the editorial editor. This paper is going to do something on the matter. He likewise will get in touch with 30 to 40 editors that he knows personally.

He stated that in thinking this matter over, he believes one of the best approaches to be made is through the 9,000 neighborhood and county newspapers throughout the country which are distributed, particularly in small towns. He has a mailing list of these. He stated that it is these type of people who are the grass roots and who really read their papers and who are the most vocal with their congressmen. He said this might be contrasted to papers of large cities which are used to smear campaigns and fights of various types. He feels that a well-worded article of approximately 500 words pointing out that the Director is the greatest bulwark against communism and as a result is a target of their smears would be most effective if gotten to these papers. He stated that they are small, have financial and personnel difficulties, find it hard to always use material given them due to the necessity for setting up type, but that he feels that if a mat of the article was prepared it would receive extremely wide usage. He stated that these mats would probably cost around 25¢ each if he or we could find someone that would be interested in financing the matter. He stated that his limited budget will not permit him to do it himself although he would like to. He is going to look around and asked that we do the same. He, of course,

1-Mr. Belmont  
1-Mr. Jones  
GAN:jmr  
(4)

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12 OCT 30 1958

CRIME REC

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-10565-1

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from G. A. Nease  
Re: Smear Campaign - 1958

realizes that this could not be distributed by the Bureau but thought it might be done by some other group, such as his own. He stated if he should distribute it he would give it a religious connotation which would fit in with his regular work.

CONCLUSION:

I think that Mr. Lowman has an excellent idea which should be explored. I am having a tentative statement drawn up that might be suitable for this purpose. If something could be worked out where this could be financed, it would probably cost around \$1,500. It is believed Mr. Lowman's estimate is somewhat high since I have had a check made locally and find that the number of mats mentioned would probably cost around \$700 and, of course, the postage would amount to another \$500 or \$600. I think it would be well for Lowman's organization to put this out. He has the mailing list and the contacts and it would be a logical move for him to make.

We will see  
the statement

←

PM

10/24/58

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 10/24/58

FROM : SAC, Atlanta

SUBJECT:

*CITIZENS COUNCILS - GENERAL*  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Remylet 9/23/58.

It is noted that the only Citizens Council type organization existing in the Atlanta Division is the States Rights Council of Georgia, Inc.

[redacted] advised 9/26/58 that he telephonically contacted [redacted] of the office of the States Rights Council of Georgia, 822 William Oliver Building, on 9/25/58, and was invited to visit the office whenever he desired. Informant stated that he would have further contact with this office within the near future.

3 - Bureau RM  
( 2 - 105-34237)  
(1 - 105-37158)  
3 - Atlanta  
(1 - 105-321)  
(1 - 105-309)  
(1 - [redacted])

HEK:mel  
(6)

*105-34237-*  
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*50 NOV 19 1958*

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b7C  
b7D

b2  
b7D

W. W. BOYKIN  
1ST DISTRICT, ALABAMA

HOME ADDRESS:  
MOBILE, ALABAMA

ALPHONSE LUCAS  
SECRETARY

COMMITTED: b6  
b7C  
MERCHANT MARINE  
AND FISHERIES  
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

Mobile, Alabama

October 24, 1958

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. Belmont ✓  
Mr. Mohr ✓  
Mr. Nease ✓  
Mr. Parsons ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Tamm ✓  
Mr. Trotter ✓  
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ✓  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

**PERSONAL**

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

One of my very dear friends telephoned me from Reading, Pennsylvania that he had read a statement from some of our good FBI people that stated the NAACP and the White Citizens' Council were infiltrated with Communists in Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida and that they were working together to stir up this trouble. In other words, they were working both sides of the street. It so happens that I belong to four White Citizens' Councils in Wilcox, Marengo and Monroe and Mobile Counties in the First District of Alabama. I have never attended a meeting because I was always away when they had them, however, the White Citizens' Council people are some of our very, very best friends, that is in the groups I belong to. [redacted] of Millers Ferry, Alabama [redacted] of the group in Wilcox County, [redacted] Alabama, [redacted] of the group there, and I don't know who is head of the group in Monroe or Butler Counties, but I know some of the members and I will guarantee they are all good people.

Now, we have been advised by very responsible people that the NAACP has organized in Florida to try and beat Senator Holland, and that they are doing the same thing in Alabama in trying to defeat Governor-Elect John Patterson. I can't believe this, however, it must be true, as a mutual friend of yours and mine telephoned me this information from Southern Florida. However, I called one of my good colored friends that I have every confidence in, and he confirmed what my friends told me over the telephone from Florida. None of our Delegation--neither of our Senators or the nine representatives--have opposition, however, there is a man by the name of [redacted] who is running on the Republican ticket against Democratic Governor-Elect John Patterson.

EX-101

REC-30

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In going to Demopolis, Alabama, over 200 miles from Mobile, and in the First District, which I have the honor to represent, I have seen some very big signs that must have cost at least \$100 a piece saying "Vote for Mr. Longshore for Governor of Alabama on the Republican Ticket." I did not see any signs about Governor Patterson. The election is just a few

2 ENCLOSURE

1 auto copy  
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OCT 27 1958

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days away as you know, and [redacted] asinine, foolish, uncalled for statement certainly upset an awful lot of people in the South; the people who really keep the Democratic Party alive happen to be Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida, and I see that he has invited us out of the party. Thank the good Lord that is not his job, and I imagine pretty soon he will be leaving the party. That is what I suggested, and I am going to enclose you my statement about [redacted] which was about a week ago, if we have any of them left. As I said to him, we are not expecting any trouble whatsoever from our Negroes, although they are getting some pretty hard pressure from up North, especially our Negro preachers.

The point that I want to make is that I would like to have the information about this particular statement of the NAACP and the White Citizens' Council, if you have such a statement or any information you have on same. The men I know in this organization are outstanding men, and they and I would like to know of any Communists that have slipped into the White Citizens' Council. This is mighty important to us, and we have an awful lot of men in the White Citizens' Council, and everyone, I know, will join you and me in getting them out of the White Citizens' Council, if we only can find out who they are.

As I have told you personally and as I have been writing you for many years, I congratulate the people of this good nation on having a man like J. Edgar Hoover to represent us so well and for so long. Of course, you and your entire organization know that I am available to help now, or at any time that will help this Country and help us keep our way of life in our beloved Southland. How I wish you could come down here and have a visit with us and bring as many of the people in your great organization that you would like. I would like to show you and anybody else how well the White people and the Colored people are getting along. However, as I have said, there are many people from other parts of the Country trying to tell our Colored people as well as the White people how to run this part of the Country.

Thank you again, my friend, for your wonderful help down through the years. It has been a real joy and a pleasure to work with J. Edgar Hoover and his great FBI group for over two decades, and in my judgment, you have done more good on helping stop all of this crime than anybody I know in this Country. Thank you again and please give me as much information as you possibly can and I will deeply and personally appreciate it.

With warm personal regards to you and yours, now and forever, I am

Sincerely your friend,

  
FRANK W. BOYKIN, M. C.

jmw

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/25/58

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS  
RACIAL MATTERS

Remylet 10/24/58.

It is noted that the only Citizens Council type organization existing in the Atlanta Division is the States Rights Council of Georgia, Inc.

[ ] advised on 11/21/58 that on 11/19/58 he contacted [ ] of the States Rights Council of Georgia, 822 William Oliver Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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Informant stated that he made inquiry as to what was being done by the organization and was told by [ ] if something was not done pretty soon our country would fall into the hands of the Socialist Party and that the country would have nothing more than a dictatorship.

b6  
b7C

[ ] stated that we need massive resistance by the people in order to combat a movement that was started a long time ago.

According to informant, [ ] said that the racial problem was only one phase of it and that it just happens that at this time the racial problem is the most logical thing for them to use.

b6  
b7C

[ ] told informant that we must have Congress restore States Rights and to make the states free to make their own decisions. He explained that this is the reason we must have massive resistance to obtain these rights.

b6  
b7C

[ ] said that the American people were given these rights in the Constitution of the United States and every effort must be made to prevent a Socialist form of government.

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)  
(2 - 105-34237)  
(1 - 105-37158)

3 - Atlanta  
(1 - 105-321)  
(1 - 105-309)  
(1 - [ ])

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60 DEC 3 1958

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AT 105-321

Informant stated he asked [ ] if he thought the Ku Klux Klan was a worthwhile organization, to which he replied that he did not know anything about the Klan nor did he know anyone that was a member and, therefore, could not answer the question.

Informant stated that [ ] gave him several pamphlets to read and suggested that he keep in touch with the States Rights Council office from time to time, adding that they planned to have a meeting in Atlanta sometime in January 1959, but that he did not know the date at this time. According to informant, [ ] stated that they had not named the date pending advice from Senators RUSSELL and TALMADGE of Georgia as to when they would be able to attend the meeting. [ ] stated he expected these two Senators to be the principal speakers.

[ ] suggested to informant that he read the following books:

1. "An American Dilemma", published by Harper and Brothers and written by GARNER MYRGAL.
2. "The Sovereign States".
3. "James Jackson Kilpatrick".
4. "Oliver Wendell Holmes".
5. "Lectures, Howard University Press".
6. "Bill of Rights".
7. "Bending the Twig" by AUGUSTINE G. RUDD, New York Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

In addition to the above, which is included in a written report submitted by informant, the latter stated that at no time did [ ] give any indication that he or



AT 105-321

members of the States Rights Council of Georgia advocated violence in any manner, but that he was impressed with [redacted] apparent desire to operate the organization through legal channels. Informant pointed out again that he feels that the organization is a law-abiding group of Georgia's top citizens dedicated to the preservation of the segregation of the races.



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-34237)  
ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

DATE: 11/25/58

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (105-205)

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS  
HOUSTON DIVISION  
IS - X

Sent as enclosures to this letter are the following items:

Letter with enclosures postmarked October 8, 1958, addressed to Mr. CALEB J. SALTON, from P. O. Box 1014, Houston 1, Texas. For information of the Bureau, CALEB J. SALTON is a fictitious name employed for receipt of literature from the Citizens Council of America in Texas, P. O. Box 1014, Houston.

Newsletter entitled "Closer Up", and stamped "Complements of CHRISTIAN CIVIC ENDOWMENT; Founder: Uncle Tony D'Amico."

For information of the Bureau, the newsletter was sent to the Houston Office by [redacted] a former PSI, who has exhibited some unstable characteristics.

b7D

Mimeographed sheet entitled JEWISH 'MANIFESTO' PROCLAMATION OF 1860. Also furnished by [redacted]

Pamphlet entitled KOL NIDRE, also furnished by [redacted] has previously advised that he personally does not have any materials printed, but does assist in the distribution of Anti-Semitic material which he receives from various sources.

b7D

These are furnished as a matter of information for the Central Research Section. No further action is being taken on these items at Houston.

2 - Bureau (Encls. -4) (RM)  
2 - Houston

DWM:abc  
(4)

NOV 28 1958

CENTRAL RESEARCH

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU FROM HOUSTON (4)

Bureau - 105-34237

Houston - 105-205

REGISTERED MAIL

ENCLOSURE



ENCLOSURE\*

105-34237-421

# KOL NIDRE

## *A Jewish Prayer to absolve*

### *All Vows*

THE KOL NIDRE is a Jewish prayer named, from its opening words, "All vows" (Kol nidre). It is based on the declaration of the Talmud:-

*"He who wishes that his vows and oaths shall have no value, stand up at the beginning of the year and say: 'All vows which I shall make during the year shall be of no value.'"*

It would be pleasant to be able to declare that this is merely one of the curiosities of the darkness which covers the Talmud, but the fact is that Kol Nidre is not only an ancient curiosity; it is also a modern practice. In the volume of *revised Festival Prayers* published in 1919 by the Hebrew Publishing Company, New York, the prayer appears in its fullness:-

*"All vows, obligations, oaths or anathemas, pledges of all names, which we have vowed, sworn, devoted, or bound ourselves to, from this day of atonement, until the next day of atonement (whose arrival we hope for in happiness) we repent, beforehand, of them all, they shall all be deemed absolved, forgiven, annulled, void and made of no effect; they shall not be binding, nor have any power; the vows shall not be reckoned vows, the obligations shall not be obligatory, nor the oaths considered as oaths."*

If this strange statement were something dug out of the misty past, it would scarcely merit attention, but as being part of a *revised* Jewish prayer book printed in the United States in 1919, and as being one of the high points of the Jewish religious celebration of New Year, it cannot be lightly dismissed after attention has once been called to it.

#### OPPOSED BY SOME JEWS

Indefensibly immoral as the Kol Nidre is, utterly destructive of all social confidence, yet the most earnest efforts of a few really spiritual Jews have not succeeded in removing it from the Day of Atonement services in Orthodox Synagogues where it is normally chanted three times, although a rabbinical conference in Brunswick recommended its omission. In America, Britain, and other countries, Reform and Liberal Congregations have followed this advice, but they only comprise a small proportion, say 20 per cent of Jews; they have retained the melody of Kol Nidre, but have revised the prayer.

Thus, Kol Nidre stands condemned by a portion of Jewry itself. The *Jewish Encyclopedia*, 1904, Vol. VII, page 541, says: "It cannot be denied that according to the usual formula, an unscrupulous man might think that it (Kol Nidre) offers a means of escape from the obligations and promises which he had assumed and made in regard to others."

#### EXCUSES PERJURY

One of the most important aspects of Kol Nidre is that it suborns or excuses perjury in the Courts in the case Orthodox Jewish witnesses, whose testimony, of course, is rendered worthless by it.

If the prayer were a request for forgiveness for the broken vows of the past, normal human beings could quite understand it. Vows, promises, obligations and pledges are broken, sometimes by weakness of will to perform them, sometimes by reason of forgetfulness, sometimes by sheer inability to do the thing we thought we could do. Human experience is neither Jew nor Gentile in that respect.

*But the Kol Nidre prayer is a holy advance*

תמצא לכל שיה פני יצחק ולד דער הנהגה נוי

# Christians, Awake!

## CHRISTIAN SURVIVAL DEMANDS THAT YOU KNOW AND UNDERSTAND THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN PLOT!

Our "International" controlled Press for decades has rained incessantly upon our heads the idea that to be "anti-Semitic" is to be un-Christian. With this we must agree for the most fanatical **actual anti-Semites are the Zionists**. They unmercifully persecute the **Semitic Arabs**. Of course, you've never heard **that** called "anti-Semitism," have you?

Nor have you heard anything—in the controlled Press—of the "blasphemy of them which say they are Jews, and are not, but are of the synagogue of Satan."

(In talking of these "sons of the Devil," we use the words of Jesus as revealed in the Spirit to John the Revelator because, though they call themselves Jews, they are not; neither are they Semites. They are the proselyte Pharisees, Talmudists by adoption, and therefore "twice the sons of hell." There still exist two sects calling themselves Karaite and Samaritan Jews and, to this day, they emphatically deny the right of the Pharisees to dictate their hateful lies to those whose ancestors actually lived and died in the Holy Land.)

Those who call themselves Jews would have you believe that their religion is based upon the Laws of Moses. But, read what Talmudic Professor Louis Finkelstein (the same who taught "Jewish Law" to Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court) wrote in **The Pharisees**, published in Philadelphia, Penn., by the Jewish Publication Society of America, in 1946:

**"Pharisaism became Talmudism, Talmudism became Medieval Rabbinism, and Medieval Rabbinism became Modern Rabbinism. But throughout these changes of name, inevitable adaptation of custom, and adjustment of Law, the spirit of the ancient Pharisee survives unaltered."**

And now compare this with what the very reverend chief rabbi Dr. J. H. Hertz wrote in his foreword to the Soncino edition of the Babylonian Talmud, published in 1935:

"The Talmud is the product of Palestine, the land of the Bible, and of Mesopotamia, the cradle of civiliza-

***Inset on opposite page is an actual photograph of the Kol Nidre prayer as published in London by authority of the Chief Rabbi of the British Empire. English translation of the Hebrew text varies slightly; but the intent and meaning is always identical.***

tion. The beginnings of Talmudic literature date back to the time of the Babylonian Exile... The Babylonian Exile is a momentous period in the history of humanity—and especially so in that of Israel. During that Exile, Israel found itself. It not only rediscovered the Torah and made it the rule of life, but under its influence new religious institutions, such as the synagogue, i.e., congregational worship without priest or ritual, came into existence—one of the most far-reaching spiritual achievements in the whole history of Religion...."

Here is outright admission, from a late chief rabbi of the Pharisees, that the religion of the so-called Jews stems **from things learned in Babylon during the Exile!**

So proud are these Pharisees of being connected with the "Babylon" against which John the Revelator and all the Prophets spoke, that they boast of Babylon as their "capital" for over 1600 years; and call their very book of life the **Babylonian Talmud!**

### THE RELIGION OF SATAN

Perhaps you have never had it called to your attention that our Lord and Saviour, Christ Jesus, spent the years of His ministry on earth replacing the hellish religion of the Pharisees with **a religion of love, purity and mercy!** Whenever accosted by the Pharisees, Jesus told them exactly who and what they were — and in no uncertain terms. Here are some of His statements:

"Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it." (St. John 8:44.)

There it is in the King James English for all to see! After being called by them a bastard ("we be not born of fornication") Jesus tells the Pharisees that they are worshippers of the Devil, and are liars and murderers.

In the 23rd chapter of St. Matthew, after explaining that "brotherhood" is to be extended solely to those who follow Him, Jesus launched into the most devastating damnation of the Pharisees ever recorded! Read this whole 23rd chapter of St. Matthew aloud to yourself! Here are excerpts:

"...they bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders; but they themselves

will not move them with one of their fingers...all their works they do for to be seen of men:...But woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men:...for ye devour widow's houses:...for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves....Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel....ye are like whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness....ye are the children of them which killed the prophets. Fill ye up then the measure of your fathers...."

Then He reached a thunderous climax:

"Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?"

### THE SAME OLD PHARISEES

The brainwashed would have you think, with them, that the Pharisees are different now! But the poor innocent dupes know nothing of the Babylonian Talmud, which proclaims the gospel of Satan!

The brainwashed would have us believe that these who now call themselves Jews would have nothing to do with the martyring of saints, or the crucifying of Christ. Look back again at the words of Finkelstein: "...the spirit of the ancient Pharisee survives unaltered."

Does not Pharisee Finkelstein here admit that they are still Christ-killers?

### THE MURDER OF JESUS KOSHER-STYLE

The Jewish Encyclopedia gives to Jesus—among other names—the pseudonym of Balaam. And, using that name here is what it says concerning His death:

"In the process of killing Balaam, all four legal methods of execution—stoning, burning, decapitating, and strangling—were employed (Sanhedrin 1. c.). He met his death at the age of thirty-three; and it is stated that he had no portion in the world to come (Sanhedrin x2:90a)...."

### THE GOSPEL OF HATE

The basic Talmudic doctrine is more than a Master Race Complex. It is an Only Race Concept. According to the Talmud the goyim (non-Jews) rank as animals. They have no property rights, no legal rights under any code whatsoever. (Now can you see why the so-called Jews claim there is **only one** race of man? But they don't want you to know what they **really mean!** We are merely their "stupid goy cattle!" The Golden Rule of the Talmud is "Milk the goyim, but do not get caught." Rabbi ben Yohai's edict is: "Even the best among the Gentiles deserves to be killed" (Abodan Zarah 26b).

Regarding any Gentile claims to property rights, their possessions are "like unclaimed land in the desert" (Baba Bathra 54b).

"With respect to robbery — if one stole or robbed or seized a beautiful woman, or committed similar offen-

ses, if these were perpetrated by one Gentile against another, the theft, etc., must not be kept, and likewise the theft from an Israelite by a gentile, **but theft from a Gentile by an Israelite may be retained!**" (Sanhedrin 57a).

Here are further tender expressions of "brotherhood." Kosher-style, straight from the Talmud and its supplement the Cabala:

Kethuboth 3b. "The seed (child) of a Christian is of no more value than that of a beast."

Baba Kama 113a. "A Jew *may* lie and perjure to condemn a Christian." b. "The name of God is **not** profaned when lying to Christians."

Hikkoth Akum X 1. "Do **not** save Christians in danger of death."

Kohar I 160a. "Jews must always try to deceive Christians."

Zohar I 25b. "Those who do good to Christians will never rise from the dead."

Zohar II 43a. "Extinction of Christians is a necessary sacrifice."

Zohar II 64b. "The Christian birthrate must be materially diminished."

### HYBRIDIZING THE GOY CATTLE

Democracy (rule by the **people**) now means **rule by the Jews**. Remember, we are merely their stupid goy cattle; to be milked, slaughtered or interbred at their pleasure. We are going to be integrated; for the Masters (Baruch, Weinberg, Lehman, Frankfurter, Rothschild, and company) have spoken! **They decree** the law of the land now. The Constitution is dead — the **Talmud is the law of the land!** And their law of the land is going to be enforced by **your sons**, homogenized in the Army with the Negroes by order of Anna Rosenberg (have you forgotten?) Your sons are going to enforce the Talmud as the law of the land if they have to kill you to do it. **And they do mean YOU!**

These Modern Proselyte Pharisees (twice more the sons of hell than those who crucified Christ!) declare that Nationalism, Patriotism, and Racism (racial pride) are anti-Semitic abominations. Why? Because they are uncompromisingly dedicated to destroying our nation and our White Race!

It is **they** who have forced the issue: — Patriotism must now, of necessity, be **anti-Jewish!**

He who has discovered the truth about Pharisaism, and does not fight Jewry and warn his fellow citizens of of this anti-Christian Menace, **becomes an accomplice of those of the Synagogue of Satan, and an accessory to the misfortunes of his nation!**

(If you desire copies of this Letter for distribution, write to Time For Truth Press, Inc., P.O.Box 2223, Palm Beach, Florida. Please include contribution to cover cost of printing and mailing).

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**CHRISTIAN CIVIC ENDOWMENT**  
 Founder: Uncle Tony D'Amico  
 Year Thirteen  
 Number Five  
 March 8, 1957

# *Out of Sight* **Closer up**

DEAR AMERICAN -

**BEING LED TO CRUCIFIXION ON A "CROSS OF GOLD" :**

**THE "INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT" HOLDS EMERGENCY MEETING -**

Surrounded by hordes of armed guards supplied by the FBI and the U.S. Secret Service, 91 members of the "Invisible Government" from Europe, Canada and the United States met in secret session at the King & Prince Hotel, St. Simons Island, off the coast of Brunswick, Georgia, on Feb. 15, 16 and 17, 1957.

Simultaneously came announcement that the French gold and silver reserves have dropped more than 50% in the past year. This announcement was followed by partial withdrawal of French gold balances in the United States.

Billed by the New York Times as a "private and unofficial meeting," but with "State Department officials meeting" in secret session with such "unofficial" personages as Viscount Kilmer, Lord Chancellor of Britain; Kurt Kiesinger, top adviser to German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer; former French Premier Antoine Pinay, Felix Frankfurter, etc.

Though called an "unofficial" meeting, "official" protection was given by U.S. Secret Service and FBI. The following from Feb. 16 issue of New York Times should give some indication of the importance of this meeting:

"Spokesmen said secrecy was to encourage frank discussions by persons whose positions otherwise would restrict full expression of their personal views. They declined to list those attending.

"... The hotel was made into a miniature United Nations chamber for the meeting, which will last through Sunday. Electronic translation machines, tiny receivers enabling members to hear proceedings wherever they may be in the hotel and especial trunk wires to Washington and New York were installed."

Seventy signed the hotel register; at least twenty-one refused to do so. The names present a typical cross section of the "Illuminati" and included were the expected international bankers, Foundation directors, international cartellists, et al.

As a press "coverup," the group is publicly known as the "Bilderberg Group," a name taken from their first meeting place; the de Bilderberg Hotel in Oosterbeek, Netherlands, held in May, 1954. Subsequent meetings were held in Barbizon, near Paris, in March, 1955; in Garmisch Partenkirchen, Germany in Sept., 1955, and in Fredensborg, Germany in May, 1956. The group has been meeting every six months; but skipped the last

meeting "because of the United States elections."

Sea Island, Georgia will be remembered as the site of previous meetings of the international bankers groups; the most important of which meetings resulted in the Federal Reserve System being cooked up by Paul M. Warburg, with the assistance of Senator Aldrich as the "front man."

In this current episode Senator Alexander Wiley has substituted for Senator Aldrich—deceased. Assisting Wiley as "fronts" (inasmuch as they were willing to sign the hotel register and did not demand "secrecy") are 70 of the "lesser breed," trailing along like eager jackals awaiting opportunity to partake of the fruits of the "kill." **One has but to review the names of those "officially" present to identify the motives behind the meeting.** In the public interest, Closer-Up lists those 70 names. These are typical members of the mob of self-alleged "intellectuals," and "international banker stooges." Many are very close to President Eisenhower; Gabriel Hauge is his administrative assistant in charge of economic affairs. So, the question comes naturally: Did this group meet with the President's approval — or are they out to dump Ike — and is the "money plug" about to be pulled with or without Ike's approval?

For not a single individual named in the following list is other than a dyed-in-the-wool internationalist dedicated to the destruction of American sovereignty and creation of World Government with its One World Bank and World Currency; wherein all the gold of the world shall rest in the hands of a single seven-man board of directors. These 70 men are field commanders taking orders from the Invisible General Headquarters Command; the men who are making political/economic policy for the Eisenhower Administration.

At this secret meeting there floated in and out the ghost of the Jewish Sanhedrin, the spectre of the Illuminism which spawned Communism; persons who refused to register or be identified but yet directed the proceedings in accordance with orders being received via "especial trunk wires to Washington and New York — the "Invisible Government" in Extraordinary Session and under protection of FBI and U.S. Secret Service!

Closer-Uppers should retain this issue! Remember these names! Follow their activities and utterances as America walks down the plank of planned bankruptcy. For these men met, **not to praise Caesar but to bury him!**



## THE "OFFICIAL" ROSTER

1. His Royal Highness Bernhard, Prince of the Netherlands.
2. J.H. Retinger, Polish Charge of Affairs in Russia, 1941.
3. Joseph E. Johnson, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
4. Hon. F.D.L. Astor, Editor, The Observer, United Kingdom.
5. George W. Ball, attorney, Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly and Ball, United States.
6. Fritz Berg, Chairman, Federation of German Industries, Germany.
7. M. Nuri Birgi, Secretary General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Turkey.
8. Eugene R. Black, President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
9. Robert R. Bowie, Assistant Secretary of State for Policy Planning, United States.
10. McGeorge Bundy, Dean, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University.
11. Hakon Christianson, Chairman, East Asiatic Co., Denmark.
12. Walter Cisler, President, Atomic Industrial Forum, United States.
13. Pierre Commin, Secretary, French Socialist Party.
14. B. D. Cooke, Director, Dominion Insurance Co., United Kingdom.
15. Arthur H. Dean, Law partner of John Foster Dulles, formerly of Sullivan and Cromwell, United States.
16. Jean De La Garde, French Ambassador to Mexico.
17. Thomas E. Dewey, Attorney, former Governor of New York, United States.
18. Sir William Elliot, Air Chief Marshall, Royal Institute, United Kingdom.
19. Fritz Erler, Socialist M.P., Germany.
20. John Ferguson, Attorney, Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly and Ball, United States.
21. Senator William J. Fulbright.
22. Lincoln Gordon, Professor, Consultant to NATO's "Three Wise Men."
23. Sir Colin Gubbins, Industrialist, United Kingdom.
24. Lawrence R. Hafstad, Technical Advisor, Atomic Energy Commission.
25. Gabriel Hauge, Administrative Assistant to the President on Economic Affairs.
26. Jens Christian Hauge, Socialist M.P., Norway.
27. Brooks Hays, House Foreign Affairs Committee.
28. Denis Healey, Labor M.P., United Kingdom.
29. Arnold D. P. Heeney, Ambassador to U.S.A., Canada.
30. Michael A. Heilperin, Economist, United States.
31. Henry J. Heinz, President, H.J. Heinz Co., U.S.A.
32. Leif Hoagh, Banker, Norway.
33. Paul G. Hoffman, Former Director, ECA, UN Delegate, United States.
34. C. D. Jackson, President, Time, Inc., Former Special Assistant to the President, United States.
35. Wm. H. Jackson, Former Special Assistant to the President, United States.
36. Per Jacobson, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund, Sweden.
37. George F. Kennan, Former Ambassador to Soviet Union, United States.
38. Georg Kurt Keisinger, Chairman, Foreign Policy Commission, Germany.
39. Viscount Kilmaur, Lord Chancellor, United Kingdom.
40. Henry Kissinger, Director of Special Studies, Rockefeller Foundation.
41. Pieter Liefnick, Director, International Monetary Fund, the Netherlands.
42. Imbriani Longo, Director General, Banco Nazionale del lavoro, Italy.
43. Paul Martin, Minister Health & Welfare, Canada.
44. David J. McDonald, Pres., United Steel Workers.
45. George C. McGhee, Director, Middle East Institute.
46. Ralph E. McGill, Editor, Atlanta Constitution.
47. Alexander W. Menne, President, Association of German Chemical Industries, Germany.
48. Rudolf Mueller, Lawyer, Germany.
49. Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secty. State, U.S.A.
50. Frank C. Nash, Attorney, former Asst. Secretary of Defense, U.S.A.
51. George Nebolsine, Attorney, Coudert Bros., U.S.A.
52. Paul H. Nitza, Director, Policy Planning, State Department, U.S.A.
53. Morehead Patterson, Deputy Commissioner of Disarmament, U.S.A.
54. Don K. Price, Vice-President, Ford Foundation.
55. Henry Lithgow Roberts, Director, Russian Institute, Columbia University.
56. David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Board, Chase National Bank.
57. J. H. Van Roijen, Ambassador to U.S.A., Netherlands.
58. Dean Rusk, President, Rockefeller Foundation.
59. Paul Rykans, Industrialist, Netherlands.
60. J.L.S. Steele, Chairman, British International Chamber of Commerce, United Kingdom.
61. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, Pres., New York Times.
62. Terkel M. Terkelson, Editor, Denmark.
63. John M. Vorys, Member, Foreign Affairs Committee.
64. Fraser B. Wilde, Comm. on Economic Development.
65. Alexander Wiley, Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.
66. Otto von Amerongen Wolff, Partner, Otto Wolff, Germany.
67. W. T. Wren, Chairman, Allied Iron Founders, United Kingdom.
68. Paul van Zeeland, Financier, former Prime Minister, Belgium.

These, plus names listed on page one of this Letter, are all the names known to Closer-Up at this writing. But we hope to have the rest of the 91 names in the near future, with a snapshot or two and a few "eye witness" reports of the secret meeting. Closer-Uppers will be given all information which can be verified.

## ANOTHER "SECRET MEETING"

Ye Editor, fresh from perusing an article in "Science" titled "Blocking Effect of Brain Extract on Lysergic acid Diethylamide Reaction in Siamese Fighting Fish" is in the proper mood for reporting the following:



It was Washington's Birthday. All was quiet along the Potomac. Not even a cherry was pipping. The scene: behind the closed doors of a Senate Hearing Room where Dulles was pleading for Ike's Doctrine; before the Committees on Foreign Relations and Armed Services. These surprising statements got by the censors:

Senator Russell—"Well, I am frank to say that at one time I was almost convinced that his (Washington's) advice was outmoded by changing conditions. *I have now changed my mind and come to the conclusion that we made a horrible mistake in not taking it literally.*"

Mr. Dulles—"I believe in the advice of George Washington!"

Referring to the treaties he (Dulles) had made since becoming State Secretary, Dulles said he had put them all on a one year basis "because I believe in the advice of George Washington. With the world fluctuating as it is, we should not be bound irrevocably for a long period of years to nations whose interests may diverge from ours. All treaties I have anything to do with are subject to the one-year termination clause."

"Senator Russell—"These one year treaties you are referring to may have that advantage...but they also have the disadvantage when we get to spending 200 or 300 million a year in a country and they can tell us to get out at the end of 12 months and that we have no right to stay there. It's a pretty expensive 12 months visit."

We would have missed the above had it not been for the enterprise of the Managing Editor of the Brooklyn Tablet. To him the credit for learning that Russell and Dulles believe Washington was right; but still are willing to disregard his advice on a 12 months basis, despite the cost; and try it another 12 months whenever the "Invisible Government" wills it.

Quoting our President: "*How did we get in this mess anyway?*"

### **MONETARY POLICY INVESTIGATION - BIG BANKERS ALARMED**

President Eisenhower recently asked for a grand inquiry into the nation's money system (covered by Resolution No. 85 - Patman). Apparently this is one of the things alarming the "Invisible Government" at the previously reported meeting. Ike wants to know something about money and what makes it tick - now realizing that there is such a thing as money.

The "Wall Street Journal" (Feb. 18, 20, 25) has been digesting this one under the authorship of their John F. Bridge. Bridge sums it up as three basic issues:

1. Should there even be a central banking system in the United States to issue and control the currency?
2. Granted, as it usually is these days, that there should be such a system, *who is to control it?* Should the controlling force be the money power or the people? In other words, is the central system to be

controlled by bankers or politicians - or is it to be independent of both?

3. Underlying these perhaps mechanical questions are some highly emotional ones. Is the money to be made cheaper and easier to repay, even at the cost of making its purchasing power decline? Or is its purchasing power to be maintained, even though that would be less happy for debtors, though encouraging to savers?

The important point, however, is this: Ike is questioning the nature of the money system...and it is being investigated. A case of locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen, of course. Blushingly, we might add that the investigation would be shortened if the White House would but read "Don Bell Reports" of the past few months, particularly those on "Printing Press Money." We've suggested it; but letters from the common people are rarely acknowledged by the White House. FDR was one up on Ike in this respect; Eleanor often wrote for private as well as public consumption -

### **WHICH REMINDS US**

Eleanor will be interested; possibly embarrassed, by this one: *Another secret come to light!*

Here's the story in brief -

In Sept. of 1936, when Gen. Franco's anti-communist army was hammering at the gates of Toledo and threatening Madrid, Juan Negrin, finance minister of the Spanish Reds made a deal with the Soviet Union to send out the gold reserve of the nation (once the fifth largest in the world) to Moscow for safekeeping. This Negrin admitted on his death bed. Accordingly, the Bank of Spain was sealed off; the gold, together with the stolen treasures of the Toledo Cathedral and other Catholic Churches, was shipped to Russia in 7900 crates.

According to Alexander Orlov, one-time economic officer in the Soviet Secret Police (NKVD), testifying recently before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, he supervised the loading and shipping of this 600 tons of gold and precious stones. There was a strange discrepancy of some 100 cases or more... which disappeared between the shipping and the receipt by the USSR. The value of the gold alone has been estimated at a billion dollars; the silver and jewels and other loot from Cathedrals unestimated.

In any case, among the missing items: The Rothschild Banking House of France got 100 millions. Later, as France was making sure that Franco would not enter World War II in support of Hitler and Mussolini, Premier Edouard Deladier agreed to return what was left: some \$31,800,000.00. Fernando de los Rios, the former Red Ambassador to the USA got \$13,000,000 to use in propagandizing the Communist-Loyalist cause in the United States.

Later, Henry Morganthau admitted that the U.S. Treasury spent some \$10,000,000 of the taxpayers' money to buy silver from the Spanish Reds; which Spain has

tried to recover and which, as far as is known, ended in failure.

It was towards the end of the Spanish civil war that a ship from Red Spain docked at an East Coast port. On it was part of the loot, including gold chalices, crucifixes and other treasures from the Toledo Cathedral; and one firebrand female Red commonly known as "La Passionara."

These treasures, in great part at least, were converted into U.S. funds, with the aid of the then Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morganthau. The ship then was given clearance to Tampico, Mexico.

Reports of this transaction at the time, alleged that Eleanor Roosevelt had received a very considerable "gift" from the hands of this Communist leader, "La Passionara."

Senator McClellan's Committee is to take up with the Subcommittee, a request of the Chief Counsel, Robert Morris, that a copy of Orlov's testimony be sent to the United Nations, in case Spain might file for return of the gold. Franco is now taking steps to make that request. No doubt the action in preventing Franco's Spain from becoming a member of UN was predicated on the fact that the recipients of the loot might be exposed and asked for restitution.

In view of this situation, no doubt Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will be glad to explain her part, if any, in partaking of the loot - which may include the precious gems presented to her by "Brazil;" and estimated to be worth \$40,000.00; and on which, according to Westbrook Pegler, no record of a customs paid tax exists.

While Senator McClellan is unmasking frauds in the Teamsters Union; he might take a look at a few of the receivers of stolen goods in this country. It might even be that Ike's gem-studded medal from the USSR has, so far as the jewels are concerned, that is; a bad title.

Of course, one always must take into consideration the temper of the times (1936-37) under Roosevelt and a cringing Congress, when openly aiding the Reds was to curry favor with FDR. At that time 60 members of Congress (of which 26 were Senators) sent messages of sympathy and greeting to the Communist members of the Red Spanish cortes, or parliament (NY Times, Jan 30, 1938) in the following words:

"We the undersigned members of Congress of the United States, are happy to send our greetings and good wishes to the Spanish Parliament... For you to meet again in the face of tragic and trying circumstances of the present demonstrates that the Spanish people and their representatives stand firm in their faith in democratic government. We who cherish freedom and democracy above all else, realize the significance of your heroic and determined fight to save the democratic institutions of your young Republic from its enemies both within and without Spain. Your struggle sets a stirring example to all democratic peoples. As members of one democratically elected Parliament to another, we salute you."

Some of these same Senators—including Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana—are still sitting in the Senate. Stupid then where the Spanish Reds were concerned; Stupid now as regards Poland, Hungary and the Middle East.

### HOW WOULD YOU FEEL ?

For, as Mr. Green, former Envoy to Jordan, recently explained in his testimony before the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees, in executive (secret) session and later made public:

"The way they (the Arabs) see it is just the way we would see it if some great foreign power or powers were to plant foreigners in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Southern New York and New Jersey, and drive out the existing population and set up an independent state there... **There would be a lot of Americans who would not want to make peace under those conditions** and it would be hard to make us see that it was the reasonable thing to do." (U. S. News & World Report, 3/8/57.)

Green further testified that: "We (USA) have furnished Israel, since the foundation of the country, 388 million dollars...the American Jews (have furnished Israel) 823 million dollars; a grand total of 1,211 million dollars that have been furnished Israel since her foundation...."

"On the other hand, the Arabs must be made to see that, whether they like it or not, Israel is there to stay."

And so - the American people have been told by both the White House and Congress (now that Ike's Doctrine has been approved) that **Israel is there to stay!** - whether the fathers and mothers of American sons like it or not!

For now we know that in order to see to it that Israel is there to stay; and to placate a stupid Congress; **American blood will be spilled in the Middle East!**

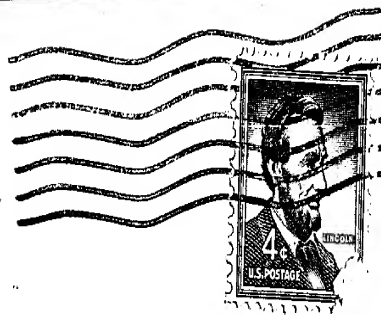
Because the Arabs will not make permanent peace with Israel; come what may. Would Americans make permanent peace if a foreign people took over New England, created a new State, and held it by force of arms?

The issue is as simple as that!

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P. O. Box 4201

Houston 14, Tex



105-34237-421

# CITIZENS COUNCIL OF AMERICA IN TEXAS, INC.

1508 FANNIN STREET

PHONE CA 7-4796

P. O. BOX 1014

HOUSTON 1, TEXAS

October 9, 1958

Dear Members and Friends:

October is the month to study School Board candidates, and get ready for the election on Nov. 4th

Our meetings for October are as follows:

Tuesday, October 14 at 8 P.M. American Legion Hall, 410 Anita.

All School Board candidates, with the exception of the negro women are invited to attend, and to speak briefly. Each speech will be followed by a short question and answer period.

Tuesday, October 28 at 8 P.M. Citizens Council Headquarters, 3103 Fannin.

This meeting, too, will be devoted to further education concerning School Board candidates, and probably, also, we shall want to have a speaker to discuss, again, the proposed amendments to the Texas Constitution. (This can be decided at the October 14th meeting.)

The grim battles being waged at Little Rock and in Virginia to preserve our nation are our battle too. Shall we try, as an organization, to raise funds? If you wish to contribute, make your checks payable to Dr. T. J. Raney, President, Little Rock Private School Corporation, and send either directly to Little Rock, or to us, and we will mail them in. It will take a great deal of money to succeed with private schools, but succeed they must!

Do you favor our own newspaper idea - a twice-monthly medium for keeping up with things in Washington and in Austin, especially when Congress and the Texas Legislature convene in January? We must have 1,000 paid subscriptions to assure its financial success, and it should be in operation by the first week in January. Won't you please fill in and mail at once your subscription? Attached below, also, is an application blank for membership, or for membership dues. We hope you will send in at least one new membership application this month!

And how about your Christmas cards? We have cards to sell that should please the most discriminating, and to fit any size pocket book.

Sincerely,

*Suzanne Lohmann Davis*  
(Mrs. Sam H. Davis, Corresponding Secretary)

## APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

### CITIZENS COUNCIL OF AMERICA IN TEXAS, INC.

P. O. Box 1014

Houston 1, Texas

I, the undersigned, hereby make application for membership in the above named organization and enclose herewith the sum of \$1.00 as my first annual dues and \$\_\_\_\_\_, as an additional contribution to said organization.

In consideration of acceptance of this application, I agree to abide by the by-laws of said organization and state that I am a white American citizen and that I am not now, nor ever have been, a member of the Communist group or any other subversive organization.

Name	Telephone	Date
Street Address	City	Zone

Solicited and recommended by: \_\_\_\_\_

JEWISH 'MANIFESTO' PROCLAMATION OF 1860  
(Addressed to Jews of the World)

James Rothschild, a Jew, son of Amschel Mayer, the first to call himself "ROTHSCHILD" (German for Red Shield)- misruled as "King of the Jews" and Financial King of the World, from 1836 to 1868. He was head of the Paris Branch of the House of Rothschild, International Gold-Standard Bankers, dominating five of the great capitals of Europe; (and still do including the U.S.A.,- and our Federal Reserve Banking System).

A few years after THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO of Karl Marx, Jew, James Rothschild issued his MANIFESTO - PROCLAMATION of about 18860, directed to all Jews of the Universe, reproduced in "The Morning Post" of London, on Sept.6,1920, and still in effect in 1958.

"MANIFESTO"

By James Rothschild, "King of the Jews"

"The union which we desire to found will not be a French, English, Irish or German union, but a JEWISH one, a UNIVERSAL one! Other peoples and races are divided into nationalities; we alone have no co-citizens, but exclusively co-religionaries.

"A Jew will under no circumstances become the friend of a Christian or a Moslem before the moment arrives, when the light of the Jewish faith, the only religion of reason, will shine all over the world! Scattered amongst other nations, we desire primarily to be and remain immutably Jews. Our nationality is the religion of our fathers and to recognize to other nationality. We are living in foreign lands and we cannot trouble about the ambitions of countries entirely alien to us.

"The Jewish teaching must cover the whole earth! No matter where fate should lead - though scattered all over the earth, you must always consider yourselves members of a chosen race, If you realize that the faith of your forefathers is your only patriotism,- if you recognize that, notwithstanding the nationalities you have embraced, you always remain and everywhere form one and only one nation,- if you believe that Jewry is one and only one religious and political truth,- if you are convinced of this, you Jews of the Universe, then come and give ear to our appeal and prove your consent.

"OUR CAUSE IS GREAT AND HOLY, AND ITS SUCCESS IS GUARANTEED."

"Catholicism, our immemorial enemy, is lying in the dust mortally wounded in the head. THE NET WHICH JEWRY IS THROWING OVER THE GLOBE OF THE EARTH is widening and spreading daily. (Ed- He meant Protestant Christianity, also).

"The time is near when Jerusalem will become the house of prayer for all nations and peoples, and the banner of JEWISH MONO-DEITY WILL BE UNFURLED AND HOISTED ON THE MOST DISTANT SHORES.

"Let us avail ourselves of all circumstances. Our Might is immense - learn to adopt this might for our cause.

"WHAT HAVE YOU TO BE AFRAID OF?

"THE DAY IS NOT DISTANT WHEN ALL THE RICHES AND TREASURES OF THE EARTH WILL BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL."

# Rigid Segregation Is Practiced In Communist Russia

## Pittman Reveals Soviets' Reason For Plot To Force Race Mixing In The U. S.

In his speech at the University of Colorado, on April 16, 1958, R. Carter Pittman, of Dalton, Georgia, a prominent Georgia lawyer and former President of the States' Rights Council of Georgia, told the Communists to task for practicing segregation in Russia and advocating race mixing in America.

Pittman quoted extensively from Justice Douglas of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Robert Kennedy, brother of the Senator from Massachusetts, who in 1955 toured Russia.

### Russian Segregation

In this connection, Pittman said:

In the summer of 1955 Justice Douglas and Robert Kennedy, brother of Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts, toured Russia. In the December 13, 1955 issue of Look Magazine, page 40, Justice Douglas marveled that he and Kennedy ran into rigid racial segregation wherever the white and yellow races were found in substantial numbers. That he should have marveled at such a sensible thing shows lack of sense. Mr. Kennedy told the story without guile or hypocrisy in the New York

Times Magazine of Sunday, April 8, 1956: Here is a part:

"In every city that we visited there were two different school systems. There was one set of school for the local children—those of a different color and race from the European Russian children. State and collective farms were operated by one group or the other, rarely by a mixture of both.

"Although work is supposedly being done to minimize the differences, many of the cities we visited were still split into two sections, with the finer residential areas being reserved for the European Russians. European Russians coming into the area receive a 30 per cent wage preferential over local inhabitants doing the same jobs. The whole pattern of segregation and discrimination was as pronounced in this area as virtually anywhere else in the world."

### Dirty Job Well Done

Why do the communists rigidly practice segregation in Russia and viciously preach integration in America? At the Eighth Congress of the Communist International held in Moscow in 1928 that question was answered. Since class conflicts is the badge of Marxism, it was there determined that race hatreds should be exploited as the most powerful irritant to destroy racial tranquility and to bring about internal strife and conflict in America. The communists resolved to adopt and push the Marxist slogan "human equality" in America, in order to di-

vide and conquer by subversion, a people they can't handle in battle. My hat is off to the communists for a dirty job well done.

Since this Conference on World Affairs is sponsored at this University during the annual United Nations Week, I exhibit to you, without apology, one of the attractive booklets put out by the United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organization. I read to you from page 10:

### "PART 1

#### IS THERE A PURE RACE?

You can talk about pure-bred races of dogs, but you can't apply the same idea to human races. The breeds of domestic animals are produced by deliberate or artificial selection; the races of man are not."

If there are any persons here connected with UNESCO, I want them to know that in the South children are produced by "deliberate selection" also. The only children we have any doubts about in America are those who grew up to write such a thing as that—but I came here not to talk about dogs or their progeny. The yellow man of Asia is much nearer equal to the white Slav of Europe than is the black man of Africa to the white man of America. If the Russians want to mix races, they have a good place to try it out nearer Moscow. The trouble is they have tried it. It won't work and that is exactly why they want us to try it.

AUGUSTA COURIER, MAY 12, 1958

## "... the United States Supreme Court Is The Most Powerful ... Instrument Of The Communist Global Conquest ..."

### "Conclusions

"(1) In the paralytic effect of its pro-Communist decisions, on State and Federal agencies of internal security, the United States Supreme Court is the most powerful, and potentially determinative, instrument of the Communist global conquest by paralysis.

"(2) Patterns of pressure related to its decisions, and the behavior of the Court, coincide with, and repeat, in minor variations, documented, globally successful pressure patterns of paralysis, as a principle of warfare, essential element of the Communist global conquest.

"(3) What Thomas Jefferson characterized as 'the noiseless and therefore unalarming instrumentality of the Supreme Court' fits the Communist global conquest pattern of 'destruction of the enemy will to resist in advance of perceptible hostilities.

"(4) Since Lenin's Blueprint, enemy strategists have recognized (a) that total world conquest is impossible without the destruction of the American Government and that (b) paralysis of State governments, by whatever means, is essential to disintegration of the Federal Government.

"(5) In denying individual States the right of self-protection against subversion, the Court has, in effect, attempted to nullify nature's first law—survival.

"(6) By its own documentary admission the Court has been influenced by notorious Communists and pro-Communists.

"(7) The Court has abandoned the fundamental concept of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and American jurisprudence ...

The above, reproduced from The Virginian, May-June, 1958, is part of an official report published and released last April by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the U.S.

(The concept which places the safety of all before the safety of individuals. —Ed.)

"(8) In general the pressure pattern exerted through the Supreme Court coincides with documented and familiar and wholly successful pressure patterns and techniques of the Communist global conquest since the activation of paralysis as a principle of warfare, in that the Court—

"(a) Paralyzes anti-Communist forces.

"(b) Encourages dissension and public disorder arising out of racial conflict, with consequent loss of American global prestige.

"(c) Rehabilitates convicted Communist pressure technicians and approves discredited Communist organizations and techniques.

"(d) Discredits congressional investigation committees dangerous to Communist aims.

"(e) Sanctions, a priori, concerted Communist attack on the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Director J. Edgar Hoover.

"(f) Promotes a climate of opinion against the exposure and investigation of subversion.

"(g) In so doing, in whatever degree of ignorance, gives aid and comfort to the enemy.

"(h) Persists in its furtherance of the Communist global conquest despite congressional, public and professional protests.

"(i) Is supported in its course by the same voices and forces which have established patterns of pro-Communist

agitation and support since the Scottsboro and Rosenberg cases.

"(j) Follows the Manuilsky tactic: 'The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep.'

"(9) There is no such thing as coincidence in the Communist global conquest except the coincidence of pattern on pattern and technique on technique. In 1945 Communists and pro-Communist writers, speakers, and pressure technicians were telling the people of the United States that the Chinese Reds were 'harmless agrarian reformers.' Now the Supreme Court is telling the people of America, with special reference to its decision in Connally et al v. U. S., that the so-called Communist Party is a harmless political organization, although it designs the overthrow of the United States Government.

"(10) In view of

"(a) Its resistance to, and apparent ignorance of, the massive, officially documented volume of proof on the Communist global conquest, and operations, techniques, and self-proclaimed Communist designs against the United States; and

"(b) Its persistence in aid and comfort to the enemy, the United States Supreme Court has disqualified itself for appellate jurisdiction in all areas concerned with American security and American survival."

(Reprints of the original 16-page Senate Report on which the above article is based may be ordered from: The Educational News Service, P. O. Box 231, Fullerton, California.)



# Before It Is Everlastingly Too Late

## Veteran Of Three Wars Says Intellectually Dishonest, Politicians Would Ruin Nation

A retired Lieutenant General of the United States Army, now living in Anniston, Alabama, says this is the first time in recorded history that a superior race has deliberately tried to destroy itself by mixing with an inferior race.

This man is Lieutenant General Edward M. Almond, retired.

### Letter To Time and Life

In a letter to the President of TIME-LIFE Magazines, dated October 14, 1957, he declares that the Negro race is an inferior race.

General Almond wrote:

"... through a period of 30 years in the military service in World War II and later in Korea in the crucible of battle that I learned about his real characteristics. The average Negro inherently lags, is mentally dense, irresponsible, unreliable, untruthful, superstitious and unmoral. There are a few exceptions but they are rare and never in totality."

### Purpose Is To Destroy

"This is the first time in the recorded history of modern democracy that a viril, intelligent majority of a race or creed misguided by dishonest intellectuals and unprincipled politicians has advocated its mass intermingling with a race totally differing in racial characteristics and the ultimate destruction of the superior race..." (From The Augusta

Courier, February 24, 1958

### EXAMPLE IN HAITI

An example of what happens to a nation after integrationists take over can be found on the island of Haiti, writes New Orleans attorney Drew L. Smith.

Smith's article, entitled "Race, Color and Chaos," has been published in leaflet form by the Federation for Constitutional Government, 801 American Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La. In the article, Smith notes that Haiti has been a completely free country, peopled entirely by Negroes and mulattoes, since 1804. Yet, he writes, in their 150 years of freedom, they have been unable to progress and achieve national unity. Dictatorships, revolutions, and internal conflicts have been the rule, rather than the exception.

A color line has been drawn across Haiti's politics, Smith writes, adding "no black-skinned Haitian wants a mulatto for president, and no mulatto wants a black."

Quoting further: "Could anything more clearly answer the question as to whether or not the theory of racial equality and civil rights tend to solve the race problem? Does anything more emphatically demonstrate that a color question and a problem of race cannot be eliminated, even in a mongrelized country?"

"In Haiti, the doctrine of the equality of races is an accepted fact by everyone, and yet they cleave unwaveringly to the color line. In Haiti, everyone has long since had his 'civil rights,' and yet the bar of color is raised on all sides. In Haiti, mongrelization has been effected, and the problem of race remains."

"Clearly it is to be seen that the race issue cannot be solved by either equalitarian propaganda or by any law, court decree, executive order—or by mongrelization itself."

"The lesson of Haiti should provide a clear-cut example of the ultimate failure of racial integration and mongrelization as any solution of the race issue, looking toward the establishment of national unity and the general welfare of the American people."

"But tragically, the doctrine of racial equality, integration and civil rights has now so effectively captured the leadership of both major political parties in this country, that they may be considered the most dominating forces in American politics." (From

The Citizens Council,  
Jackson, Miss., 6/58)

Some "do-gooder" dupes claim that integration does not "necessarily" mean mongrelization. Every great nation throughout history - Egypt, Greece, Rome, Spain, Portugal, to name but a few - fell when they integrated with the blacks. The Communists know full well that segregation has preserved the South, and it is this practice that they must destroy in order to destroy the United States.

Herbert Ravenal Sass, well-known South Carolina writer, in the November issue of the Atlantic Monthly, in part, says:

Millions of non-Southerners will quickly support the South's position on public school integration when they realize that integration there would transform America into a nation of mixed-blood people, says Herbert Ravenal Sass, well-known South Carolina author.

Writing in the November issue of the Atlantic Monthly, Sass says the South's belief that "racial amalgamation" would result is the "compelling reason" why it opposes integration. In discussions outside the region, however, this belief has been held "virtually taboo," the Charleston writer says.

"The people of the North and West do not favor the transformation of the United States into a nation composed in considerable part of mixed bloods any more than the people of the South do," he writes. "Northern support of school integration in the South is due to the failure to realize its inevitable biological effect in regions of large Negro population. If Northerners did realize this, their enthusiasm for mixed schools in the South would evaporate at once."

### THE REAL GOAL

Sass says that behind the drive for integration in the South is the Negro leaders' desire for racial amalgamation. These leaders "not only want the right to amalgamate through legal intermarriage but they want that right to be exercised widely and frequently," he writes.

The South, he says, is now the "great bulwark against intermarriage," but that a "very few years of thoroughly integrated schools would produce large numbers of indoctrinated young Southerners free from all 'prejudice' against mixed matings."

Sass says that "race preference is not active in the very young."

He writes: "Race preference (which the propagandists miscall race prejudice or hate) is one of those instincts which develop gradually as the mind develops and which, if taken in hand early enough, can be prevented from developing at all."

### ENEMY'S FORMULA

"Hence, if the small children of the two races in approximately equal

numbers—as would be the case in a great many of the South's schools—were brought together intimately and constantly and grew up in close association in integrated schools under teachers necessarily committed to the gospel of racial integration, there would be many in whom race preference would not develop.

"This would not be, as superficial thinkers might suppose, a good thing, the happy solution of the race problem in America. It might be a solution of a sort, but not one that the American people would desire. It would inevitably result, beginning with the least desirable elements, of both races, in a great increase of racial amalgamation, the very process which throughout our history we have most sternly rejected. For although to most persons today the idea of mixed mating is disagreeable or even repugnant, this would not be true of the new generations brought up in mixed schools with the desirability of racial integration as a basic premise. Among those new generations mixed matings would become commonplace, and a greatly enlarged mixed-blood population would result."

### DEFENSELESS MINDS

Sass says that in integrated schools, the "defenseless mind" of the child would be "exposed to brain-washing which it would not know how to refute."

He adds: "If the South fails to defend its young children who are not yet capable of defending themselves, if it permits their wholesale impregnation by a propaganda persuasive and by them unanswerable, the salutary instinct of race preference which keeps the races separate, as in Nature, will be destroyed before it develops and the barriers against racial amalgamation will go down."

Sass says this is the "compelling reason" why the South will resist, with "all its resources of mind and body," the mixing of the races in its public schools.

He writes: "It is a reason which, when its validity is generally recognized, will quickly enlist millions of non-Southerners in support of the South's position."

State Times, Jackson, Miss.

Tuesday, March 29, 1955

## Informer Claims Reds Planned A Negro 'Empire'

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (UP) —An FBI informer has told of a Red "plot" to seize all Southern states except Florida for Negroes.

The testimony was given yesterday by a Negro, 29-year-old James R. Eggleston, to a House Subcommittee on Un-American Activities investigating Communist activity in Wisconsin.

Eggleston, who spent three hours on the witness stand, said he was told of the plan about five years ago by a local Communist leader he identified as Andy Reams.

He said the area was to be called the "Black Belt."

Eggleston said he became interested in the Communist movement because he thought it would seek improvements for his race. But, he said, he "found out the party wasn't actually interested in Negroes at all."

## THE REAL DANGER

IT AIN'T the blooming communists  
who so much vex our souls  
As it is their homegrown helpers  
who are seeking selfsame goals.  
Yes, our HOMEGROWN yakking-yappers  
Reds enlisted to their Cause  
Who deny that they've been taken  
but, are out-and-out cat's paws.  
It's the Bishop, priest or preacher,  
who stands in his pulpit,  
And shouts "Unless you race-mix  
you AIN'T CHRISTIAN; not a bit!"  
It's the High Court, it's The Congress  
and the Putty-President  
Who discarded the CONSTITUTION  
and are on strange missions bent.  
EDITORS, LIKE HARRY ASHMORE,  
who gave the World a shock  
By pulling wires for BAYONETS  
still seen in Little Rock.  
No! It ain't so much the communists  
FULL MEMBERS, CARRYING CARDS,—  
It's our HOMEGROWN huns and vandals,  
Russia's PALS! her bosom-PARDS!  
—Marvin C. Mobley



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: November 24, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS  
OF MISSISSIPPI

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	
Nease	
Parsons	✓
Rosen	
Tamm	
Trotter	
W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

As a result of the Supreme Court's decision of 5/17/54 concerning segregation in the public schools, citizens councils began forming in July, 1954. They spread rapidly throughout many states and the District of Columbia. In the South the membership of these organizations includes some of the more prominent citizens, such as members of the state legislatures, other state officials, lawyers, bankers, clergymen and doctors. U.S. Senators and Congressmen from the Southern States have lent support to these groups. Generally, citizens councils advocate the use of legal means to prevent integration of public schools.

At the request of the Department on 12/10/54 we conducted investigations of two citizens councils; namely, the American States' Rights Association in Alabama and the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, in order that the Department could consider designating them under Executive Order 10450. In the investigation of the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi we developed the fact that economic pressure was being brought in certain instances against Negroes. In its review of the completed investigations the Department did not cite either of these two organizations under Executive Order 10450. In connection with the use of economic pressure the Department said such pressure does not constitute activity which would bring an organization within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

We are not currently investigating this organization.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

- 1 - Mr. Holloman
- 1 - Mr. Nease

DGH:lmh  
(4)

EX-105

REC-93

105-34237-422

14 DEC 1 1958

CRIME REC.

67 DEC 4 - 1958

HOUSTON 21, TEXAS

b6  
b7C

Jan. 5<sup>th</sup>. 1959

Dear Sir: <sup>0</sup> CITIZENS COUNCILS

If it is possible, I would like information,  
concerning an organization "White Citizens Council".  
Is this an organization to help, or hinder our U.S.A.?  
I am a minister of the Gospel, and am called  
upon many times to give my moral support to  
such -

This may be an unusual request, however,  
I would appreciate some help concerning same.

Sincerely

REC-101

44-1-10-159  
CHIEF, SGA

~~EXP. PROC.~~  
JAN 8 1959

105-34237-422

21 JAN 8 1959

CRIME REC.  
678

5-1 to New Orleans, 3-18-59, requesting  
Vol. 3, #2 + 3, Feb + March 1959 issues "The Citizens  
Newsletter." AmB.

January 12, 1959

Vol. 3, #2, March 1959 issue received. 3/20/59.

cc'd / Routed & filed. Feb issue not  
printed. AmB.

5-1 to Memphis, 3-10-59,  
reg. 2/59, #8 issue "Southern  
School News," 2 copies.  
AmB.  
4/59 #8 issue, rec'd. Filed.  
AmB.

REC-101

105-34,871-498

[Redacted Address]

Houston 21, Texas

Dear [Redacted Name]

Your communication dated January 5,  
1959, has been received.

Although I would like very much to be  
of service, a policy of long standing holds  
information in the files of this Bureau confidential  
and available for official use only. I know you  
will understand the reason for this rule and will  
draw no inference that we do or do not have the  
desired data in view of my inability to be of  
assistance.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

NOTE:

Bureau indices reflect no information  
which can be identified with [Redacted Name]  
Attached communication from [Redacted Name] requested  
information concerning "White Citizens Council."

Lac

MAILED 2  
JAN 12 1959  
COMM-FBI FHP  
1/13/59

56H .28

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
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Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED  
FBI  
JAN 12 1959

RW

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Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Records Branch1/8/58, 1958

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention <input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Return to <input type="checkbox"/> <u>4293</u>
	Supervisor Room Ext.

## Type of References Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

## Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject 

Birthdate &amp; Place \_\_\_\_\_

Address Minister Japan

Localities \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_

Date 1/8

Searcher

Initials Holm

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<u>NI</u>	<u>100-76715-6,</u>
<u>NI</u>	<u>61-10149 - 47X, 52,</u>
<u>NI</u>	<u>52-51837 -1,</u>
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2-27-59

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Mr. Tolson:

"CITIZENS COUNCIL" *C.C.W.L.*

✓ Captioned organization is the outfit headed by Bill Simmons in Jackson, Mississippi. It is, of course, controversial in nature; however, a large number of prominent people belong to the organization and Simmons himself has been most cooperative.

*Baughman*

There is attached an item concerning the statement issued by the National Commander of the American Legion defending the Director and the FBI which appears in the "Citizens Council" publication issue of November, 1958. This article was on the first page. It was based on the National Commander's article in order to prevent the Bureau from being tied in to the "Citizens Council."

I have acknowledged this matter orally and there is no need of a letter to Simmons.

Respectfully,

C. D. DeLoach

CDD:MAH  
(3)

*CDD*  
*2/28*

1 - Mr. Jones

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

(news clips)

REC-29

EX-136

105-311237-424

MAR 5 1959

CRIMINAL

57 MAR 11 1959

## FBI Is Target Of Left-Wing Press, Legion Chief Says

The left-wing press has launched a "smear campaign" against the FBI, the national commander of the American Legion said recently. Commander Preston Moore pointed out that two magazines have recently published attacks on the FBI, and a New York newspaper has assigned reporters to seek derogatory material about FBI officials.

Moore points out that "Rights" magazine, which devoted its entire October issue to "a biased, one-sided attack on the FBI," has been cited as a Communist-front publication by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

A weekly magazine, "The Nation," also used an entire recent issue for an anti-FBI article which Moore called "60 pages of distortion, half-truths, and innuendoes."

"Such irresponsible journalism will not blind the American Legion to the need of the FBI investigating the Communist conspiracy," Moore declared. "We insist that our people should reaffirm their faith in the FBI by insisting that they push more vigorously than ever their investigation and exposure of Communist traitors in our midst."

The top Legion official also disclosed that the New York Post, an extreme left-wing newspaper, has assigned reporters "to skulk around restaurants and other public places in the hope of digging up information that could be used against the FBI and its director, J. Edgar Hoover." Moore adds that Post reporters have even approached former FBI agents and requested derogatory material.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL  
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI  
NOVEMBER, 1958

125 54237 424  
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE



ENCLOSURE

F144

105-34237-424





# THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL

*Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the preservation of our States' Rights*

Vol. 4, No. 2

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA—NOVEMBER 1958

Jackson, Mississippi

## Court Upholds Voting Laws

For Little Rock Schools--

### Dixie Aids In Drive For Funds

The Little Rock Private School Corporation is receiving financial support from citizens in every Southern state and many parts of the North.

The president of the corporation, Dr. T. J. Raney, says about one-fourth of the estimated \$600,000 needed to keep the private, all-white school in operation for a full school year has been received.

Recent group contributions have come from Citizens' Councils in Mississippi and Louisiana, and from a Mississippi school board.

#### WORK AROUND-THE-CLOCK

In Louisiana, the Morehouse Parish Citizens' Council raised \$11,000 in a three-day drive on the town square in Bastrop, La. Volunteers surpassed their \$10,000 goal to ring the courthouse with silver dollars in the "Four Blocks For Little Rock" campaign. About 100 drive workers rotated on 24-hour duty for the three days.

Council president E. F. Madison says even Negroes contributed. Bastrop's population is about 45 per cent Negro.

"It is hoped this will be an example in the South and elsewhere to show what can be accomplished in a small county with a unified effort," Madison said, adding that similar drives were underway in Union, Wynne, and West Carroll parishes.

Madison and about 25 other persons, including Bastrop mayor A. P. Carter, went to Little Rock to present the \$11,100 check to Governor Orval Faubus. Faubus in turn handed the check to Dr. Raney.

#### TO STAND FIRM

"We sincerely appreciate and gratefully receive this check," Faubus said. "Other Americans now and in times passed have made sacrifices to preserve this country. I have every con-

### The Mau Maus Are Coming!



### 'Nuf Said?

A brief collection of related facts:

"Ebony" is a magazine published by Negroes for Negroes.

Medgar Evers is a Mississippi Negro, the state's field secretary for the NAACP.

The November issue of "Ebony"

### Mississippi's Literacy Test Praised By Federal Judges Who Reject NAACP Suit

A three-judge Federal court has upheld the constitutionality of Mississippi's voter registration laws. The court praised the state for stiffening the literacy test required of applicants for registration.

In a strongly-worded 47-page decision, the court dealt a sharp rebuff to the NAACP, which had sponsored the lawsuit. Arguments on the case were heard in Jackson last July, and the opinion was handed down Nov. 6.

#### EDITOR'S NOTE

The highly-significant Federal court decision upholding the constitutionality of Mississippi's voter registration laws has been hailed by top legal authorities as a major victory for the concept of States' Rights.

Unfortunately, few, if any, citizens in other parts of the nation are aware that this decision has even been handed down, much less of the strong wording the three eminent jurists employed in writing the opinion.

This is because those who control the country's means of mass communications have seen fit to withhold this opinion from the public, perhaps because they disagree with it, or perhaps in fear of offending some sensitive souls by revealing the highly-illuminating ineptitude displayed by the Negro plaintiffs.

We suggest that as soon as you have finished reading this issue, you pass it on to a friend, or mail it to a relative or acquaintance in the North. In this way, public awareness of this important decision can be increased.

Extra copies of this issue are available upon request. Just drop us a line, telling how many copies you can put to good use. Our address: Citizens' Council, 813 Plaza Building, Jackson, Miss.

The suit was filed by H. D. Darby, a Negro minister, "on behalf of himself and others similarly situated." James Daniel, circuit clerk of Jefferson Davis county, and state Attorney General Joe Patterson were named as defendants.

The NAACP-financed suit claimed that Daniel, whose duties as circuit clerk include acting as registrar of voters, refused to register Darby and other Negroes in the county because of their race. An elderly Negro woman, Rutha Dillon, who is past 80, was permitted to join Darby as a plaintiff after the case was heard.

At issue was a 1954 Constitutional amendment which increased literacy requirements by providing that all applicants for voter registration must read any designated section of the Mississippi Constitution, write a reasonable interpretation of it, and write a short essay on the duties of citizenship. The new requirements replaced an oral examination which had been in effect since 1890. Under Mississippi law, the circuit clerk in

son said, adding that similar drives were underway in Union, Wynne, and West Carroll parishes.

Madison and about 25 other persons, including Bastrop mayor A. P. Carter, went to Little Rock to present the \$11,100 check to Governor Orval Faubus. Faubus in turn handed the check to Dr. Raney.

#### TO STAND FIRM

"We sincerely appreciate and gratefully receive this check," Faubus said. "Other Americans now and in times passed have made sacrifices to preserve this country. I have every confidence the people here will stand firm. I don't see how we can do less."

Dr. Raney said the contribution boosted the total received to the \$150,000 mark. He said he received nearly \$20,000 in Shreveport, La., a few days earlier at a mass meeting.

In Mississippi, the Holmes County Citizens' Council is sponsoring a "Dollars For Little Rock" drive, with local banks accepting donations.

#### SCHOOL BOARD HELPS

And in Fayette, Miss., the Jefferson County Citizens' Council collected \$412 to help support Little Rock's private schools. Council president W. M. Drake said the donation was to "help in the fight to preserve constitutional government."

Governor Faubus received six checks totaling \$73.64 from the school board of Noxubee County, Miss. The checks represented the board members' pay for attending the last board meeting.

School board chairman Joe R. Miller of Macon, Miss., wrote Faubus that the board "heartily endorses your efforts and are proud of the stand you have taken to preserve segregation."

## Virginia Schools Need Money, Too

Funds are being sought to operate private, segregated schools in Virginia. Under the state's "Massive Resistance" plan, public high schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal were closed this fall, rather than opened to Negroes. And several schools in Arlington face closure at the end of the current semester, when Federal court integration orders are due to take effect.

To help operate private schools for white students, the Virginia Educational Fund has been formed, headed by former governor Stanley and with the support of a host of prominent citizens.

Donations from the public, in any amount, are welcomed. Contributions should be sent to:

Virginia Educational Fund  
R. A. Hord, Jr., Treasurer  
628 Hotel John Marshall  
Richmond, Virginia.

## 'Nuf Said?

A brief collection of related facts:

"Ebony" is a magazine published by Negroes for Negroes.

Medgar Evers is a Mississippi Negro, the state's field secretary for the NAACP.

The November issue of "Ebony" contains an article by Medgar Evers, "Why I Live In Mississippi."

Some quotes from that article:

"He read extensively of Jomo Kenyatta's Mau Mau reign of terror in Africa, and dreamed of arming his own band of blackshirts and extracting an 'eye for an eye' from whites who mistreated their black brothers."

"... his dream of an American 'Mau Mau' band, roaming the Delta in search of blood."

"I'll be damned if I'm going to let the white man lick me."

Evers' first child is named Darrell Kenyatta Evers.

A Jackson Negro editor, Percy Greene, commented that Evers had "labeled himself as a fanatic and a fool."

#### More Troubles For Darby

Negro H. D. Darby, who filed the voting suit referred to in this issue, found himself in more hot water this month.

Darby, who now is minister of a colored church in Madison County, Miss., faced removal from his pastorate because church officials said he spent too much time promoting the NAACP.

To Darby's claim that only the bishop could remove him from his post, lay leaders replied that if the bishop didn't act, they'd "get rid of Darby one way or the other."

In line with the Red's racial drive, a new campaign has been launched to agitate around camps and lodges. Hundreds of Camps and Lodges were visited by colored Communists seeking vacation spots; letters were written from New York addresses, asking for reservations in the camps. Results are being interpreted for propaganda by the Reds, whose own camps are all inter-racial.

—National Republic

Courage consists not in blindly overlooking danger, but in seeing it and conquering it.—(Sydney Smith)

Laws that do not embody public opinion can never be enforced.—(Elbert Hubbard)

CITIZENS' COUNCIL, JACKSON, MISS.

ineptitude displayed by the Negro plaintiffs.

We suggest that as soon as you have finished reading this issue, you pass it on to a friend, or mail it to a relative or acquaintance in the North. In this way, public awareness of this important decision can be increased.

Extra copies of this issue are available upon request. Just drop us a line, telling how many copies you can put to good use. Our address: Citizens' Council, 813 Plaza Building, Jackson, Miss.

You can help penetrate the Northern censorship blockade. Do your part!

## Lawyer Expresses 'Profound Disrespect' For Supreme Court

A Shreveport, La., attorney has asked that his name be removed from the roll of attorneys admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Harvey Broyles, a Shreveport attorney specializing in oil and gas cases, asked the Supreme Court to remove his name because of his "profound disrespect" for the tribunal.

The court granted the request without comment. Broyles was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court May 2, 1947.

In a letter dated this October 2, Broyles stated: "In view of my profound disrespect for the Court as now constituted, I am no longer proud to be an officer of the Court."

"In my opinion the Supreme Court has flagrantly violated the doctrine of Stare Decisis (previously-decided issues); has unduly stressed certain constitutional provisions, and completely ignored others; has ignored obvious legislative intent; and has patently violated all other established rules of interpretation of laws and constitutional provisions," Broyles wrote.

"I share the opinion of many millions of Americans that the Supreme Court has substituted its own ideals, by judicial fiat, for established legislative processes," Broyles concluded.

Court attaches say Broyles is one of the few attorneys to take such action since the 1954 Black Monday decision.

#### NEW FEATURE ADDED

A column featuring news of local Councils and their activities begins on page 4 of this issue.

Please let us know if you would like to see this new feature continued on a regular basis.

Officers and members of local Councils are invited to submit news of their groups which they feel would be of interest to other Council members.

Increased literacy requirements by providing that all applicants for voter registration must read any designated section of the Mississippi Constitution; write a reasonable interpretation of it; and write a short essay on the duties of citizenship. The new requirements replaced an oral examination which had been in effect since 1890. Under Mississippi law, the circuit clerk in each county acts as registrar.

The panel of three judges dismissed the suit for the following reasons:

- (1) The State has a "sovereign right to prescribe and enforce the qualification of voters."
- (2) The new literacy requirements contained in the 1954 amendment are "reasonable" and "moderate" in "this day of mass education," and are, in fact, more liberal than was the oral examination when it was first prescribed in 1890;
- (3) Rights of applicants for registration are fully safeguarded by provisions requiring that written applications be retained as permanent records;
- (4) Plaintiffs Darby and Dillon failed to show that they were qualified to vote, and did not demonstrate their ability to pass the literacy requirements; and
- (5) The court could find no proof that Negroes were discriminated against.

The three-member court which heard the case was composed of Judge Ben Cameron of the 5th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and Federal District Judges Sidney Mize and Claude Clayton.

In a lengthy and carefully-worded opinion, the court reviewed Darby's four unsuccessful attempts to register, together with his concurrent complaint to President Eisenhower which brought on a Federal investigation of Circuit Clerk Daniel, and the subsequent filing of the suit with NAACP assistance.

#### UP TO THE STATES

"The qualification of voters is a matter committed exclusively to the States," the court said, citing several U. S. Supreme Court decisions to back up this point. One citation holds that the privilege to vote is "not given by the Federal Constitution," and "does not follow from mere citizenship of the United States."

Concerning the attack on the constitutionality of the 1954 Constitution amendment which increased voter qualifications, the court wrote: "It is plain that what plaintiffs complain of is, not that the words used in the amendment are vague and indefinite, but that the literacy test imposed by

(See VOTING, P. 3)

## We've Moved

Jackson headquarters of the Citizens' Council has moved into a new suite of offices, just two floors below the old location.

The new offices, Room 813, Plaza Building, provide a considerable increase in space, and will permit the Council to render better service.

More room is provided for the staff of this paper, for work on the "Citizens' Council Forum" TV and radio series, and for the continued growth of the Jackson Citizens' Council, already one of the South's largest.

We invite you to visit us at any time we may be of service. Our telephone number remains unchanged—Fleetwood 2-4456.

Official Publication of the  
**CITIZENS' COUNCILS  
OF AMERICA**

Published monthly at 813 Plaza Building, Jackson, Mississippi, by the  
**CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA**

Subscription \$2.00 a year—payable in advance.

Group Subscriptions \$1.00 per Member  
(Minimum of 50)

**BULK RATES—Parcel Post Prepaid.**

100 Copies—\$10.00 a month—\$108.00 a year  
250 Copies—\$20.00 a month—\$216.00 a year  
500 Copies—\$37.50 a month—\$415.00 a year

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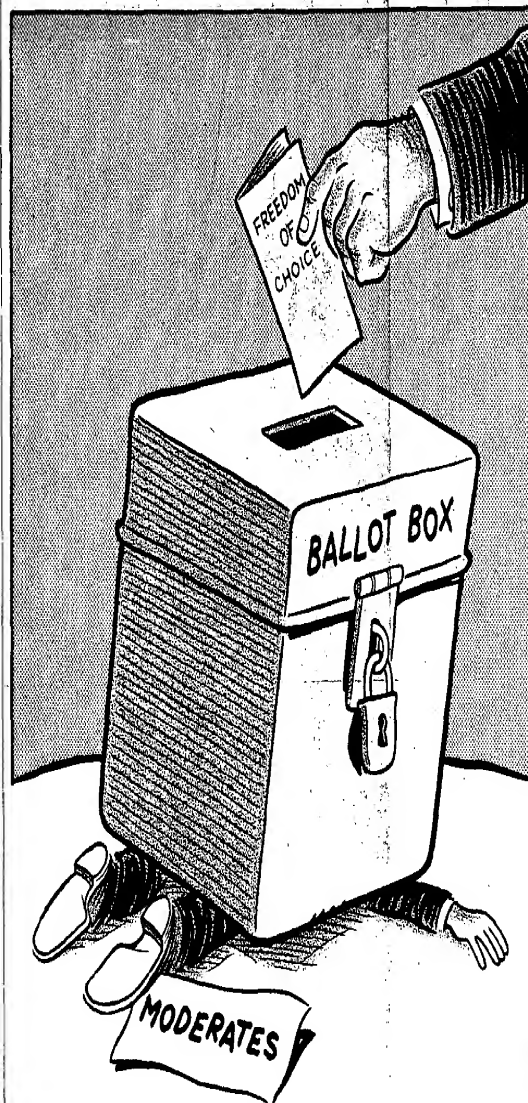
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## The Secret Weapon



CITIZENS' COUNCIL, JACKSON, MISS

## Report From Tennessee

By Richard Burrow, Jr.

One of the main reasons responsible Tennesseans have opposed the Communist-spawned project of integration is that they wished to avoid the violence that always seems to go hand in hand with forced race-mixing.

The only two communities in the state to experience destruction of property are the only two which have been forced to mix the races.

The Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, under the capable leadership of its chairman, Dr. Donald Davidson of Vanderbilt University, deserves a great deal of credit for preventing a complete breakdown of law and order by using every legal means to uphold the Constitution of the United States as written by the Founding Fathers—not as rewritten by the U.S. Supreme Court.

There have been no racial disorders in any Tennessee locality where segregation has been maintained. The separate-but-equal doctrine promotes racial peace; the race-mixing theory leads to violence. Informed Tennesseans are fed up with integration and turmoil. If Governor-elect Buford Ellington lives up to his campaign pledges, Tennessee may once again have racial harmony.

Union City—Representative Robert A. (Fats) Everett (D-Tenn) recently assailed the U. S. Supreme Court for embarking upon an era of "government by decree."

He said the court's present members have established themselves "as a high-handed group bent upon inflicting their will upon the people, regardless of the costs or consequences."

Congressman Everett declared that Congress must curb the court or "see the nation succumb to rule by judicial fiat, backed by Army bayonets."

"If undeterred," he predicted, "the Supreme Court will replace Congress as the nation's law-making body, and representative government will be dead."

Jackson — The Madison County chapter of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government has been publishing, as a public service, a series of paid advertisements in the local daily newspaper, to alert the people to the dangers of the NAACP and Federal tyranny. Officers of this wide-awake county organization are A. S. Ingram, chairman; Ted Cunliffe, secretary; Mrs. Frank Dail, assistant secretary; and Russell Robins, treasurer.

Clinton—Attorneys for six Anderson County residents have appeared before a U.S. Circuit Court of Ap-

## One-Way 'Liberals'

The Federal court decision upholding the constitutionality of Mississippi's voter registration laws comes as a major breakthrough in the field of States' Rights, in the opinion of many top members of the legal profession.

A full and complete report on this momentous decision will be found on Page 1 of this publication. But, we are sorry to add, that is one of the few places where it may be found. And our many readers outside the South will probably get their first news of this decision from our detailed story.

To the best of our knowledge, not one single account of the court's ruling has appeared in the Northern press; not one word concerning it has been broadcast by the national television and radio networks.

Not being in the confidence of those who control the national news media, we can only guess why they chose to ignore this story. Certainly, they were zealous in their reporting efforts when the NAACP first filed the suit. And we can safely assume that if the verdict had favored the other side—if the NAACP had won the case—Mississippi would have become a scapegoat overnight, with words of condemnation heaped upon the state from all parts of the country.

We can state positively that the importance of this decision was emphasized to a number of supposedly objective communica-

## Sic Semper 'Moderation'

Those slow, dejected footsteps you hear echoing hollowly down the halls of Southern politics don't belong to some ghost out of the distant past. They are the footsteps of a forlorn few who were exposed to public view in that most embarrassing of political poses—astraddle a fence. They are the departing sounds of those who tried to beat the odds—who bet that they could work both sides of the street without being detected.

It goes without saying that they lost. The election is over. We have refrained from indulging in partisanship until now, and we shall continue that policy. To do otherwise would be wasted effort—defeat at the polls is the worst fate that can be visited upon those who, in the shellacking they absorbed



words of contempt would likely in the next year, new governors will be elected in the Southern statehouses. In Alabama, the electorate has chosen a new governor, and in Tennessee, the electorate has chosen a new governor. Our customs and traditions. That is the best hope. And to us, it appears that in any state, any change would have



court's ruling has appeared in the Northern press; not one word concerning it has been broadcast by the national television and radio networks.

Not being in the confidence of those who control the national news-media, we can only guess why they chose to ignore this story. Certainly, they were zealous in their reporting efforts when the NAACP first filed the suit. And we can safely assume that if the verdict had favored the other side—if the NAACP had won the case—Mississippi would have become a scapegoat overnight, with words of condemnation heaped upon the state from all parts of the country.

We can state positively that the importance of this decision was emphasized to a number of supposedly-objective communications media. But those with decision-making power, after being apprised of the forthright language of the opinion, promptly rolled down the paper curtain of censorship. This, they decided, is news best kept hidden; otherwise, some restless souls up North might get ideas about doing the same thing—and, horror of horrors, this might wipe out minority group bloc voting.

Besides, we cannot conceive of any mis-named "liberal" editor in the North with guts enough to risk the wrath of assorted alphabetical minority groups by conceding the simple fact that there exist in the South not just one, but several Negroes incapable of demonstrating the simplest command of written and spoken English.

One of our Southern journalistic colleagues suggests that a famous newspaper might well change its slogan to: "All the news we see fit to print."

The realization is gradually dawning on us in the South that this "liberalism" we are called upon daily to accept, if not embrace, is as phony as a Confederate 3-dollar bill with U. S. Grant's portrait on it.

The very "liberals" who so proclaim themselves most stridently are the first ones to ring down the paper curtain to bar any nugget of truth that fails to fit their preconceived and misguided image of "liberalism."

These same counterfeit "liberals" are the ones who give page one play in the metropolitan Northern press to any isolated race incidents in the South, while relegating the bottom of page 23 or omitting altogether from their journals the daily multitude of inter-racial stabbings, shootings, sex crimes and related sociological phenomena occurring daily in their own integrated paradise.

It's too much to expect the ordinary rules of decency and fair play to apply to these exalted minions of the North's minds. These phony "liberals" are too busy reforming the South—that is, dragging us down to the rabble-ruled standards of their own slum-ridden Meccas.

We might observe that the patron saint of liberals, Voltaire, once said: "I disagree with what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

But where is the Northern "liberal" making a conscientious effort to report the South's position in the current controversy? Where is the objective mind, seeking to report all sides of an issue fairly? Such men—most of them, at least—have been silenced by avarice or the demands of politics.

What is it these one-way "liberals" fear? Have they so little confidence in their ability to brainwash their people that they are terrified at the thought that a grain of fact might sprout among their weeds of vilification and propaganda? Or is their fear the one shared by all forces of evil in the face of the power and might of a dedicated people, armed with zeal and clothed in the raiment of truth?

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thern statehouses. In Alabama,  
ennessee, the electorate has chosen  
ur customs and traditions. That  
ndest hope. And to us, it appears  
states, any change would have

ts of the new Southern solidarity  
ear in the House of Representa-  
t of Arkansas. And the presence  
s living proof of the tidal wave  
ur region.

andidacy just eight days before  
a stunning write-in victory over  
an of 16 years on Capitol Hill.  
ord as a "moderate." And Hays  
e Rock physician who had only  
e his campaign.

l religion by becoming president  
ion, pulled out all the stops in  
ances were called upon to repay  
Hays is a "moderate." He ran as  
ed. Why? It's simple.

A 'moderate' attitude on integra-  
or us here at home." He cam-  
on.

this appeal: "More substantial,  
s must take up the fight to cur-  
U. S. Supreme Court."

mpassioned call to violence. Just  
that the people want. Not "mod-

ed, let it be noted, after the titanic  
known, "moderate" Hays hurried  
y of Washington, summoned a  
group of newsmen, moderates all, and proceeded to unleash a  
highly-immoderate attack on those whom he suspected of aiding  
in his defeat. There, basking in the declining glory of his self-  
proclaimed "moderation," Hays vowed to go about the world do-  
ing good . . . but reserving the right to vilify anyone daring to be  
so audacious as to disagree with him.

We suspect that the advocates of appeasement, of surrender-  
in-advance which has been mis-named "moderation," will re-  
member this election for many a year. We also suspect that the  
people will remember. If that be the case, then the South may  
look forward to a glorious new era . . . to an end of hypocrisy in  
public life . . . and to a time when all elected officials will, in  
emulation of Dr. Alford in Little Rock and others elsewhere, let  
the people know positively, forthrightly, and without hedging  
where they stand on the great issues of our time.

Meantime, the "moderates" in the South are consigned to  
oblivion. They have gone the way of the Whigs, while emitting  
the bellows of a Bull Moose in the process. May their tribe de-  
crease!

been publishing, as a public service,  
a series of paid advertisements in the  
local daily newspaper, to alert the  
people to the dangers of the NAACP  
and Federal tyranny. Officers of this  
wide-awake county organization are  
A. S. Ingram, chairman; Ted Cunliffe,  
secretary; Mrs. Frank Dail, assistant  
secretary; and Russell Robins, trea-  
surer.

Clinton—Attorneys for six Ander-  
son County residents have appeared  
before a U.S. Circuit Court of Ap-  
peals in Cincinnati, Ohio, to seek re-  
versals of their clients' convictions  
on contempt charges growing out of  
last year's school integration troubles  
in Clinton.

The attorneys who asked for re-  
lease of the six were Robert L. Dobbs  
of Memphis, William Shaw, special  
assistant attorney general of Louisi-  
ana, and Ross L. Barnett of Jackson,  
Miss.

Barnett criticized the government's  
procedure during the original con-  
tempt trial. He said Federal prose-  
cutors called several Negro witnesses  
to the stand, and that the govern-  
ment had obtained advance state-  
ments from the Negroes. Barnett ad-  
ded that the defense was unable to  
interview the Negro witnesses before  
the trial began.

Dobbs was critical of U. S. deputy  
marshals who rounded up the Ander-  
son Countians named in the court's  
injunction. One expectant mother, he  
said, "who wouldn't weigh 96 pounds  
soaking wet," was handcuffed "and  
paraded past a hungry press like a  
prisoner of war."

He said the "excessive bonds" set  
for the defendants (ranging from  
\$5,000 to \$12,000) was indicative of  
the Government's intention "to punish  
these people and hold them up as  
examples" to anyone else who might  
oppose integration of the classrooms.

Marshal Frank Quarles testified  
during trial that the defendants were  
handcuffed "on orders" from the Jus-  
tice Department.

"To steal a phrase from the Presi-  
dent of this country," Dobbs said,  
"these defendants were not Baby  
Face Nelsons or John Dillingers. They  
were just ordinary mountain folks,  
yet the Government placed great sig-  
nificance on these people who were  
looking in on a group of Negroes go-  
ing to school down there in Clinton."

## New Jersey

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a money order  
for a subscription to your newspaper.  
I recently received my first copy from  
a friend, and I heartily agree with  
your work. Let's expose the hypo-  
crites who do not live up to what  
they preach.

Best wishes,  
C. C.  
Irvington, N. J.

# Voting Laws Upheld

(Continued from p. 1)

the amendment is slightly more onerous and exacting than that of the original. They complain that the amendment requires an applicant for registration to read and write a section of the Constitution. Certainly the original requirement (the 1890 oral examination, which was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court—Ed.) was more rigorous at the time of its enactment than was the amendment when it was adopted.

"The Constitution of 1890 was passed when Negroes had just emerged from complete illiteracy, and when both Negroes and whites had passed through two decades of the tragedy of Reconstruction when efforts at education were close to the vanishing point. After six decades of an increasingly competent educational system, it seems moderate indeed for the electorate to lay upon itself the obligation of being able to read and write the basic law of the Commonwealth. Understanding and interpretation formed a part of the 1890 oral test, and they seem all the more proper in this time of general enlightenment."

At this point, the court quoted figures from last year, when 268,246 Negroes and 281,884 whites attended Mississippi public schools.

## STATE 'REASONABLE'

Referring to the requirement that registrants write a brief essay to demonstrate "a reasonable understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government," the judges held:

"At a time when alien ideologies are making a steady and insidious assault upon constitutional government everywhere, it is nothing but reasonable that the States should be tightening their belts and seeking to assure that those carrying the responsibility of suffrage understand and appreciate the form and genius of the government of this country and of the States."

The opinion continues: "Literacy tests for prospective voters have been in effect in this country for a century, and no case has been brought before us holding that the people of a state have placed themselves under too heavy a burden in setting the standards which will earn the right to vote, and none condemning a literacy test as such."

"Plaintiffs concede," the opinion noted, "that it is proper for Mississippi to enact reasonable literacy requirements for voting. That concession is

sion. "The argument, like those which precede it, is lacking in force," the court held.

## COURT NOT PSYCHIC

The opinion continues: "Having failed to produce any tangible proof to sustain this position, plaintiffs finally call upon us to supply the lack by judicial notice. In other words, we are importuned to rule without proof that, on its face or by reason of its unrevealed sinister 'purpose,' the constitutional amendment is void. The showing before us wholly fails to warrant serious consideration of so condemning a whole people, which is what we would have to do if we accepted plaintiffs' argument. Neither proof nor judicial knowledge tend to sustain plaintiffs' position."

"Even if we had such knowledge by some sort of occult power of divination, we would not have the competence to do what plaintiffs advocate. No case is cited as a precedent for such action, and no proof is offered to sustain it. If we should imagine ourselves possessed of such omniscience and omnipotence, we would find ourselves confronted by a vast array of authority which forbids questioning the motives even of a legislature, certainly of a sovereign people."

"We hold, therefore, that plaintiffs have wholly failed to establish that the amendment is void on its face or because it was the product of base motives. We hold, on the other hand, that said amendment and the statutes passed in connection with it are valid on their face and in fact, and are a legitimate exercise by the State of its sovereign right to prescribe and enforce the qualification of voters."

## NEGROES FAIL QUIZ

Next, the jurists turned their thoughts to considering whether any racial discrimination was, in fact, practiced against the plaintiffs in administering the registration law. The opinion found in the negative.

"Plaintiff Dillon, conceding that she was properly given the written test provided by the amendment, failed to produce a copy of that test for the Court's inspection. She did not demonstrate in her oral testimony the possession of the qualifications provided in the Mississippi Constitution and statutes, and there is no proof at all, therefore, that she had any status to maintain this action."

As for Darby, the judges found that he had consulted a lawyer and written President Eisenhower at least one month before his first at-

of government, he wrote five lines which could hardly be called accurate or responsive to the question."

Here's what Darby wrote: "a citizen is persn has been in the USA all his days, and is not been convicted of enny crimes and has been Loyal. to his country and pase all his tax."

The judges continue:

"That he could not write legibly is exemplified by examination of the several documents in the record written by him, and is further attested by the fact that the letter he sent the president was written entirely by someone else, including the signature. He did not attempt, while on the witness stand, to demonstrate that he could read."

"Every other Negro witness he placed on the stand was given a section of the Mississippi Constitution to read before the Court, but plaintiff himself did not attempt to show his ability to read."

"The evidence does not, therefore, support the burden imposed on the plaintiffs to show that they were qualified to be registered as voters. It clearly does not establish that defendant Daniel did not act in good faith or exercise a sound discretion when he made his decision that plaintiffs had not passed the examinations given them."

"It is not our province to set ourselves up as registrar of voters," the judges wrote, adding that some of the testimony given by the 15 Negroes who took the stand during the trial "certainly demonstrated the absence of qualifications of the applicants."

## A LITTLE LEARNING

"For example, when called upon by Question 18 to copy Section 198 of the Mississippi Constitution, Johnnie B. Darby, plaintiff Darby's wife, wrote:

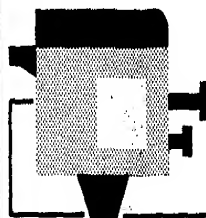
"I have so agreed to be as good a citizen as I possible can I have not yet read the Constitution of Mississippi I do try to abide by truth and right as the almighty god provide the understanding and wisdom."

Another witness was called upon to copy Section 16 of the Constitution, which reads: "Ex post facto laws, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts, shall not be passed."

The Negro, according to the court, copied the section thusly: "Ex post facto laws or laws impairing obligations contrace St. Shall Be passed." Interpreting that section, the same witness wrote:

## Citizens' Council Forum

on **TV** and  
**RADIO**



THE AMERICAN VIEWPOINT

WITH A SOUTHERN ACCENT

## TELEVISION

### ALABAMA

Dothan—WTVY-TV, Channel 9, Wednesday 10 p.m.

Florence—WOWL-TV Channel 15, Sunday 2:45 p.m.

Montgomery—WCOV-TV Channel 20, Sunday afternoon.

### ARKANSAS

Little Rock—KATV Channel 7, Monday 6:15 p.m.

### LOUISIANA

Lafayette—KLFT-TV Channel 10, Sunday 3:45 p.m.

New Orleans—WJMR-TV Channels 12 and 20, Sunday 6 p.m.

### MISSISSIPPI

Columbus—WCBI-TV Channel 4, Friday 5:45 p.m.

Jackson—WLBT Channel 3, Sunday 3:30 p.m.

Jackson—WJTV (TV) Channel 12, Sunday 11:15 p.m.

Tupelo—WTWV (TV) Channel 9, Sunday 2 p.m.

### TENNESSEE

Johnson City—WJHL-TV Channel 11, Schedule not received.

### VIRGINIA

Hampton-Norfolk WVEC-TV Channel 15, Saturday afternoon.

Richmond—WTVR (TV) Channel 6, Monday 6:30 p.m.

## RADIO

### ALABAMA

Dothan—WDIG (1450 kc.) Wednesday 6:15 p.m.

Evergreen—WBLO (1470 kc.) Sunday 2 p.m.

### ARKANSAS

Benton—KBBA (690 kc.) Thursday 7:35 a.m.

Helena—KFFA (1360 kc.) Monday 9 p.m.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington area—WFAX (1220 kc.) Sunday 12:30 p.m.

### FLORIDA

Crestview—WJSB (1050 kc.) Wednesday 8:45 a.m.

Kissimmee—WRWB (1220 kc.) Schedule not received.

Orlando—WKIS (740 kc.) Schedule not received.

### GEORGIA

Atlanta—WAGA (590 kc.) Schedule

Newton—WBKN Tuesday 11:45 a.m.

Oxford—WSUH (1420 kc.) Sunday 1 p.m.

Philadelphia—WHOC (1490 kc.) Sunday 2:45 p.m.

Starkville—WSSO (1230 kc.) Saturday 6:45 a.m.

Tupelo—WELO (1490 kc.) Sunday 12:30 p.m.

Tupelo—WTUP (1380 kc.) Sunday 8:15 a.m.

West Point—WROB (1450 kc.) Wednesday 6:15 p.m.

Yazoo City—WAZF (1230 kc.) Thursday 12:30 p.m.

### NORTH CAROLINA

Concord—WEGO (1410 kc.) Friday 5:30 p.m.

Lexington—WBUY (1440 kc.) Wednesday 7 p.m.

New Bern—WHIT (1450 kc.) Saturday 6:15 p.m.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

Belton—WHPB (1390 kc.) Sunday

newly a burden in setting the standards which will earn the right to vote, and none condemning a literacy test as such."

"Plaintiffs concede," the opinion noted, "that it is proper for Mississippi to enact reasonable literacy requirements for voting. That concession is bound to include the unquestioned concept that it is the states which have plenary and exclusive power to determine what is reasonable."

#### SAFEGUARDS PRAISED

The Federal panel pointed out that the circuit clerk does not have arbitrary and uncontrolled discretion in passing on the qualifications of prospective registrants. Disappointed applicants have the right of appeal to an administrative agency—the board of election commissioners, and may also appeal through the courts.

In fact, the opinion states, "It would be hard to conceive of constitutional provisions which safeguard the rights of applicants for suffrage as well as do the ones under attack. A permanent record is made on forms prepared by state officers and applying uniformly to all applicants, so that anything smacking of discrimination can easily be checked by examination of the public records."

In response to NAACP claims that the 1954 Amendment was passed to curb Negro voting, the court pointed out an "interesting comparison," showing that counties with the smallest numbers of Negroes on the voting rolls balloted heavily against the amendment, while counties with larger numbers of Negro voters generally supported it.

The court rejected the argument that the purpose of the amendment was to discriminate against Negro applicants. The NAACP lawyers attempted to link the amendment with several bills passed by the Mississippi Legislature since the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court school integration deci-

vided in the Mississippi Constitution and statutes, and there is no proof at all, therefore, that she had any status to maintain this action."

As for Darby, the judges found that he had consulted a lawyer and written President Eisenhower at least one month before his first attempt to register. The attorney promptly contacted the NAACP, which agreed to pay all expenses of any court action.

In his first application, dated June 29, 1956, Preacher Darby gave his occupation as "farmer." The court says the entire case is based on another application, filed by Darby at his lawyer's direction on June 22, 1957. "This document, read in the light of the testimony of plaintiff Darby, reveals several deficiencies," the court noted.

#### CAN'T WRITE, WON'T READ

"He made no answer to Question 14 inquiring if he had ever been convicted of the crimes enumerated in the question; considerable portions of the answers written by plaintiff are illegible."

"In response to Question 18 calling upon him to copy Section 123 of the Constitution of Mississippi, he wrote six lines not called for by the question and not possessing marked coherence."

Section 123 reads, in its entirety: "The Governor shall see that the laws are faithfully executed."

The opinion states, "In giving his reasonable interpretation of that section he wrote:

"the governor govends all the works of the state and he is to see that all the violatores be punished and als he can pardon out the penetenter ane pherson."

"In answering Question 20 which directed him to write his understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form

or laws impairing the obligation of contracts, shall not be passed."

The Negro, according to the court, copied the section thusly: "Ex post facto laws or laws impairing obligations contrace St. Shall Be passed." Interpreting that section, the same witness wrote: "a man must pay pold tax befor he eagable to voat."

With wry humor, the judges added "This witness gave his occupation as that of teacher."

Concluding that the testimony of the Negro witnesses contributed little to solution of the case, the opinion continued:

"The essence of the action before us, therefore, is discrimination on the part of the defendant Daniel—discrimination against plaintiffs, Negroes, and in favor of white persons."

#### NO BIAS FOUND

"After listening to the oral testimony and examining the documents carefully we are unable to find any tangible or credible proof of discrimination. There is no proof that any white person was ever treated in any manner more favorably than plaintiffs or any other Negroes."

"The mere showing that of 3,000 qualified voters in Jefferson Davis County, only forty to fifty are Negroes is not sufficient. Plaintiffs carry the burden of showing that plaintiffs have been denied the right to register because they are Negroes, and that white people similarly situated have been permitted to register. This record contains no such proof."

"The disparity between numbers of registrants, as has been so often pointed out, results doubtless from the fact that one race had a start of several centuries over the other in the slow and laborious struggle toward literacy."

#### CLERK PRAISED

"This record does not, in our opinion, show that defendant (Circuit Clerk Daniel) has practiced discrimination. From our observation of his demeanor during the trial and while on the witness stand and of the evidence generally we are convinced that he has shown himself to be a conscientious, patient and fair public official, exerting every effort to do a hard job in an honorable way."

After spelling out in technical legal language why the NAACP cannot bring this action under the 1957 Federal Civil Rights law, the 47-page opinion ends with these words:

"It results from the foregoing views that plaintiffs are not entitled to any of the relief sought. We are, therefore, entering an order dismissing the complaint. "DISMISSED."

Kissimmee — WRWB (1220 kc.) Schedule not received.  
Orlando—WKIS (740 kc.) Schedule not received.

#### GEORGIA

Atlanta—WAGA (590 kc.) Schedule not received.  
Atlanta—WYZZ (1480 kc.) Sunday 7 p.m.  
Cordele—WMJM (1490 kc.) Schedule not received.  
Dalton—WRCD (1430 kc.) Saturday 7 a.m.  
Monroe—WMRE (1490 kc.) Saturday 12:30 p.m.  
Winder—WIMO (1300 kc.) Monday 10:45 a.m.

#### LOUISIANA

Homer—KYHL (1320 kc.) Sunday 1 p.m.  
Houma—KCIL (1490 kc.) Sunday 5:15 p.m.  
Jonesville—KLEC (1480 kc.) Sunday 8:45 a.m.  
Opelousas—KSLO (1230 kc.) Friday 6:30 p.m.

#### MISSISSIPPI

Aberdeen—WMPA (1240 kc.) Friday 5:30 p.m.  
Brookhaven — WJMB (1340 kc.) Wednesday 2:15 p.m.  
Canton—WDOB (1370 kc.) Thursday 10 a.m.  
Clarksdale—WROX (1450 kc.) Monday 12:15 p.m.  
Cleveland—WCLE (1490 kc.) Sunday 5:45 p.m.  
Columbia—WCJU (1450 kc.) Monday 7:45 a.m.  
Columbus—WACR (1050 kc.) Friday 12 noon.  
Forest—WMAG (860 kc.) Sunday 7:15 a.m.  
Greenwood — WGRM (1240 kc.) Monday 9:05 p.m.  
Indianola—WNLA (1380 kc.) Sunday 1 p.m.  
Jackson—WJDX (620 kc.) Saturday 12:45 p.m.  
Kosciusko—WKOZ (1350 kc.) Sunday 12 noon.  
Louisville—WLSM (1270 kc.) Saturday 12:45 p.m.  
McComb—WAPF (980 kc.) Saturday 8 a.m.  
Natchez—WMIS (1240 kc.) Sunday 3 p.m.

5:30 p.m.

Lexington—WBUY (1440 kc.) Wednesday 7 p.m.  
New Bern—WHIT (1450 kc.) Saturday 6:15 p.m.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

Belton—WHPB (1390 kc.) Sunday 12:15 p.m.  
Bennettsville—WBSC (1550 kc.) Saturday 5:45 p.m.  
Greenville — WMUU (1260 kc.) Schedule not received.  
Laurens—WLBC (860 kc.) Sunday 1:05 p.m.  
Orangeburg—WDIX (1150 kc.) Saturday 7 p.m.  
Sumter—WSSC (1290 kc.) Saturday 4:45 p.m.

#### TENNESSEE

Milan — WKBG (1600 kc.) Sunday 3 p.m.  
Murfreesboro — WGNS (1450 kc.) Sunday 9 p.m.

#### TEXAS

Brownsville—KBOR (1600 kc.) Tuesday 8 p.m.  
Carthage—KGAS (1590 kc.) Sunday 12:45 p.m.  
Edinburg—KURV (710 kc.) Sunday 10 p.m.  
Gainesville—KCAF (1580 kc.) Sunday 5:15 p.m.  
Junction—KMBL (1450 kc.) Sunday 9:15 p.m.  
Kermit—KERB (600 kc.) Saturday 5 p.m.  
Pasadena—KRCT (650 kc.) Sunday 4:30 p.m.  
Terrell — KTER (1570 kc.) Monday 6:30 p.m.  
Tyler—KTBB (600 kc.) Sunday 5:45 p.m.

#### VIRGINIA

Charlottesville — WCHV (1260 kc.) Sunday 7:45 p.m.  
Falls Church — WFAX (1220 kc.) Sunday 12:30 p.m.  
Gloucester—WDDY (1420 kc.) Sunday 12:45 p.m.  
Norfolk—WLOW (1400 kc.) Schedule not received.  
Richmond—WMBG (1380 kc.) Sunday 10 p.m.  
South Boston—WHLF (1400 kc.) Sunday 5:45 p.m.

## SUBSCRIBE NOW

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813 Plaza Building, Jackson, Mississippi

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☐ For One Year.....\$2.00  
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Address.....

City.....

State.....

## Book Reviews

### COLOR, COMMUNISM AND COMMON SENSE

By: Manning Johnson  
Publisher: The Alliance, Inc.

Copies may be obtained by writing to the Alliance, Inc., 200 East 66th Street, New York 21, New York.

Price: \$1.00 (Volume prices upon request)

Manning Johnson was a member of the Communist Party for ten years, during which time he "labored in the cause of Communism" as a devoted "comrade."

He broke with the Party in 1940, and since that time has cooperated with various State and Federal agencies in the investigation and prosecution of Communists.

Manning Johnson is a 50-year old Negro. He tells a story that is revealing and untainted of his years as a top Negro Communist, in his booklet, "Color, Communism And Common Sense."

Like many others of his race, Johnson was reared in a Christian home and his religious belief was a main obstacle to his joining the Communist Party. In his first association with the Red movement, the Communists urged him to become an atheist before becoming a member of the Party. He did not become an atheist, but did suppress his religion and went to work for the Communist cause, being convinced that this was far more important than his beliefs in God and religion.

Manning Johnson was lured into the Communist Party mainly through the writings of a "renegade" Protestant Bishop and through membership in the American Negro Labor Congress, a front organization designed to penetrate non-Party groups and tie them up with the Red movement.

Johnson tells how the Communists spent two years training him in the art of "Inciting mob violence, organizing street demonstrations and fighting the police." After this, he was ready for a top Communist school—"an extensive and intensive course in the theory and practice of red political warfare."

In his book, Johnson reveals many shocking and crude tactics carried on by the Party, such as the "bedroom

He says that they desire progress through education, reliability, know-how and productivity even though a number of Negro intellectuals try to convince them that discrimination is a good substitute.

The Negro intellectual, as Johnson displays in his writings, is physically free but mentally a slave. Incapable of throwing off their "slave psychology," they easily fall prey to the Reds. Feeling frustrated or inferior, they turn to Communism and with their comrades "turn race relations into shambles."

Johnson, experienced in Communist tactics, warns these "victims" in "Color, Communism And Common Sense," but adds that those who don't heed this advice "... deserve whatever Red reward is due them."

### THE SOUTH: LAST BULWARK OF AMERICA

By Frank E. Westmoreland  
Vantage Press, New York \$3.50

Writing of the South, Frank Westmoreland gives his analysis of what is taking place in the political areas today. He fires away at the Northern "liberals," the Communists and their cohorts in the NAACP for their slams against the South.

Westmoreland lives in Virginia and is a staunch Southerner, a believer in States' Rights, segregation and the Southern people as the "first settlers, the first to institute representative government, and the first to seek independence."

The opening sections of his book are devoted to an historical background of the political beliefs and laws of the South, many of them stemming from early associations with England as a colony, and from the guidance of such men as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison.

In a chapter "The Nation and World from a Southern Viewpoint" he envisions four manifestos by which the Communist goal—that of complete destruction of the South and America—could be achieved. Desegregation, the corruption of present-day marriage laws, complete control of Southern and border states, and finally, the complete control of the United States—these are the conniving schemes of the Communists, and

## News From The Local Councils

(Editor's note — Officers and members of local Citizens' Councils are invited to submit items of interest concerning their activities. We will print as many as space limitations will permit.)

"The present justices of the U.S. Supreme Court have assumed powers illegally," charged Representative John Bell Williams (D-Miss.). Addressing a Citizens' Council meeting at Liberty, Miss., this month, Williams added that "the framers of the Constitution assumed the Supreme Court would be composed of honest men, but I'm afraid they would be disappointed now."

A new Citizens' Council has been formed in Hartsville, S. C. A recent public meeting was addressed by B. A. Graham, chairman of the Citizens' Councils of South Carolina, and by Carl Floyd and the Rev. Marion Woodson, both of Olanta, S.C.

The executive secretary of the Hartsville Citizens' Council, George Waring, urged members to "come, bring your wife, your pastor and your friends."

The secretary of the Citizens' Council in Hattiesburg, Miss., D. B. Red, is author of a pamphlet on the segregation question.

Titled "A corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit," the pamphlet is available from Red, at 15 cents for single copies, or 8 copies for \$1.

The South Louisiana Citizens' Council has been formed to meet a growing need for expansion of the Citizens' Council movement in the area, and to augment the work of other local Councils.

The South Louisiana group will consist of members from New Orleans and the South Louisiana parishes. A particular aim of the new Council is organization of areas not yet reached by other Councils.

Joseph E. Viguier, a New Orleans businessman, was elected president of the new group. Other officers are Hubert J. Badeaux, Jr., first vice-president; Frank H. Renaudin, Jr., second vice-president; Robert A. Pitre, secretary; William C. Scheurer, treasurer; and Jack Ricau, executive di-

## Negroes Date White Girls In Mixed School, Coed Says

Any "moderate" who still does not believe that mixing the races in public schools has a far-reaching social significance beyond the classroom is in for a rude shock when he reads "I Spent Four Years in an Integrated High School."

Appearing in the Nov. 7 issue of "U. S. News and World Report," the article was written by an 18-year-old white girl who was graduated last spring from an integrated high school in Milwaukee, Wis. The author is now attending college, and she asked that her name not be published.

The name of the school was also changed, to cloak the author's identity. But she says the 1,500 students were two-thirds white when she entered as a freshman, and had become two-thirds Negro when she graduated four years later.

The first-person account tells a behind-the-scenes story that illuminates with factual reality an area of inter-racial teen-age experience that has heretofore been camouflaged with gushing emotionalism.

There was no friction between the races, she wrote, because the white students bent over backwards to avoid it. The general tone of the article indicates, in fact, that white students, who were gradually becoming outnumbered by Negro classmates, chose the "easy" course. That is, rather than risk offending a Negro, the white students subjected themselves to a rigorous code of self-imposed thought-control.

An example of this "lesser of two evils" thinking is cited. Reporting numerous speeches on "brotherhood" during the school year, the co-ed says white students reacted to the compulsory brainwashing sessions "by keeping their mouths shut."

"If we had said anything," she wrote, "we would have felt obligated to defend our race, of course, and somehow it just didn't seem worth the trouble."

Even though trying her best to be "liberal," the white girl recognized several marked racial differences. "Colored girls will leap into a hair-pulling session with little reluctance," she points out, "while white girls are generally content to make acid comments about each other."

Teachers frequently sported bruises and scratches bestowed upon them by the "benevolent blacks," she reports. "But one Negro girl never had fights. No one wanted to tangle with her."

Even this was no remedy. An English teacher complained that his tenth-grade students were reading at a seventh-grade level.

Integration brought other benefits, as well. Adult audiences for school plays became all-Negro; so did the roster of the football and basketball teams.

As for mixed dating, the author reports that it occurred — on the sly. She explains that most of the white students remaining in the school were girls. At first, they went to dances alone and danced with one another. But this soon grew boring, and the more venturesome ones started dancing with Negro boys. "After that," she says, "you could always find ... mixed couples on the dance floor."

"Almost every white girl I knew had a secret crush on one of the colored boys," she continues, describing emotions as varying "from warm friendship to wild infatuation."

She adds, however, "In every case of mixed dating that occurred, the white girls made the first advances, not the boys. At no time did any of the colored boys make any advances without being fairly certain that the girl was interested."

"Most of the girls were able to resist the temptation," she said, "and escaped a lot of complications. I think the greatest deterrent to mixed dating is the social stigma that is attached to the person. I know that if the social barriers to mixed dating were lowered there would be much more mixed dating than there is now."

Pointing out that most Northerners have had no contact with members of other races, she makes this telling observation: "Now, as more Negroes move into the white areas of the North, people solve their dilemma by packing up and moving to a new location ... Ironically, often the people who profess to be the most broad-minded are the ones who in reality do all they can to avoid contact with Negroes."

"In the last analysis," she concludes, "people must make their own decision about whether they personally accept or reject integration. No court decision can make people believe something other than what they want to believe."

(Editor's note—Be sure that any "moderates" of your acquaintance read this article carefully. Or bet-



In his book, Johnson reveals many shocking and crude tactics carried on by the Party, such as the "bedroom politics" of the white women Communists toward their male Negro comrades to gain invaluable information for the Red hierarchy and at the same time maneuver Negro Reds into compromising positions that, if revealed, would be disgraceful. In this way, these Negroes were ever subject to blackmail if they considered leaving the Communist Party. According to Johnson, the use of sex and perversion is a common practice as a means of political blackmail in the Party.

"Stirring up race and class conflict is the basis of all discussion of the Communist Party's work in the South," Johnson says the Communists pretend to speak in behalf of all the Negro population but it is mainly the Negro "intellectuals" who "carry the ball" for the Party and believe their "blandishments."

Revealing the pattern of Red operation with the Negro "intellectuals"—the ministers, professionals, etc., Johnson reports that the Communists have always looked upon this group as "incompetents" and "phrasemongers" and tells how these "superficial phonies" by bribery, were used to serve the cause of Communism.

He cites many examples of the "harmful and deadening effect of Communist integration on any proposal for constructive Negro projects", of the Communists who hold such embittered race prejudices against their Negro comrades and how these prejudices cause racial strife within the framework of the Party itself.

Referring to the racial problems as we know them today, Johnson charges that "at the root of all the present racial trouble is interference in the internal affairs of Southern states by people not at all interested in an amicable settlement—the modern day carpet-baggers."

And the "Negro is the sacrificial lamb—the innocent victim of widespread racial hate which the Leftists are creating."

"The stage is thus set for the opening of a dark and bloody era in Negro and white relations," he writes.

Johnson says "too few Americans in our day have the courage of their convictions . . . too few will stand up for truth in the face of the ominous and destructive storm of 'metooism' or the Communist ideological regimentation that hangs like a pall over our country."

He believes that the average American Negro feels a deep racial consciousness and that he has the same instinctive urge to group together as do other racial groups.

of Southern and border states, and finally, the complete control of the United States—these are the conniving schemes of the Communists, and for the workability of this plan, Westmoreland blames the American people for placing themselves in the role of hypocrites by their passive resistance to their enemies.

In this connection, Westmoreland sees the Negro being used as a "pawn and a disguise and as a means of centering or focusing American public attention on one area and one problem, while the control forces consolidate their plans and forces to further that control."

He sees the South as the last bulwark for upholding constitutional law and individual freedom, and predicts that when this area is gone, so will America and its democratic concepts be gone. "The feudal serf of the Middle Ages was a fortunate man to what the Communists have in store for you," he warns.

"The South: Last Bulwark Of America" is an eye-opener—if you want it to be—to the possible future course this nation could take. Says Westmoreland: "You'd better wake up, America. These madmen (the Communists) will not wait on you and will take you while you dawdle and while you sleep. The decision you have to make is logical and obvious; you are required to put up the faith, belief and courage. Do you have it? History awaits your decision. You are on trial, the world is the jury, and God Almighty your one and only Judge."

Westmoreland suggests several remedies. The principal one is a "Freedom of Choice" Constitutional Amendment proposed by Aldrich Blake which would provide that the states control their schools and all intra-state public agencies such as swimming pools, parks, etc. The "Freedom of Choice" amendment would also protect the right of owners and operators of hotels restaurants, etc. to choose their own patrons; the right of employers to choose their own employees without impairment, the right of organized labor to bargain collectively; the right of private clubs and associations to choose their own guests, patrons and members; and the right of property owners to exercise restrictive covenants.

It will come as a shock to many to realize that these basic individual rights, all covered under the reserved powers of the Constitution, and which have always been taken for granted, have not only been infringed upon by the U.S. Supreme Court, but by the so-called anti-discrimination laws in a number of Northern states under Negro political domination.

President, Frank M. Renaud, Jr., second vice-president; Robert A. Pitre, secretary; William G. Scheurer, treasurer; and Jack Ricau, executive director.

Directors include the officers and Harold J. Calder, Joseph E. Viguerie, Jr., L. L. Lassalle, Charles R. Thomas, Ellis J. Cambre, Daniel W. Parker, J. L. Shelton, C. P. Rousseau, and J. A. Wilkes.

President Viguerie says "The South Louisiana Citizens' Council will endeavor to work in harmony with non-affiliated local Councils in all activities to bring about the fulfillment of the overall aims and purposes of the Citizens' Council movement."

All of the new group's officers have been active in Citizens' Council work for several years. Temporary headquarters have been established in Metairie, La., and the organization's mailing address is P. O. Box 283, Metairie, La.

A pamphlet containing helpful suggestions for organizing Citizens' Council membership drives has been issued by the Louisiana state office.

Entitled "Manual for organization of membership drive," the pamphlet also includes a list of suggested reference sources and literature for prospective members.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained by writing the Association of Citizens' Councils of Louisiana, P. O. Box 749, Homer, La.

### Attention Council Officers

Do you need literature for distribution at your meetings?

We will be glad to send you, with our compliments, limited supplies of back issues of THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL upon request.

## North Carolina

Dear Editor:

Enclosed is \$2 for my renewal to the finest newspaper in the South—The Citizens' Council.

Yours very truly,  
J. D. B.  
Burlington, N. C.

## Virginia

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing a check for a subscription to your paper. Keep up the good work.

Yours truly,  
C. S. C.  
Danville, Va.

and scratches bestowed upon them by the benevolent blacks, she reports. "But one Negro girl never had fights. No one wanted to tangle with her. She carried a six-inch blade in her purse and had everyone thoroughly intimidated."

Of course, the high school's standards changed. Courses requiring some degree of intellectual prowess, such as physics and foreign languages, were dropped from the curriculum.

## Patriotic Group Supports Council TV-Radio Series

A national patriotic organization has been urged by its Mississippi officers to give financial support to the "Citizens' Council Forum" for expansion of the popular television and radio series.

The 250 chapters of the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR), located across the nation, are urged to make substantial contributions to "Citizens' Council Forum" in an appeal signed by the Board of Governors of the SAR's Mississippi Society.

The Mississippi group said in part: "Conditions now exist throughout our nation that make it necessary for the Board of Governors of the Mississippi Society to bring to the attention of all the SAR Chapters in this State, and to SAR's all over the nation, that the Greenwood Chapter SAR, after several years of careful investigation and observation of the Citizens' Council, voted unanimously to make a substantial cash contribution."

The message pointed out that additional funds are needed to help defray production costs of the "Citizens' Council Forum" television and radio series, and to expand the series so that it may eventually be presented throughout the nation.

The statement continued: "The Citizens' Council is the largest and most successful organization in America which has as its only purpose the continual and consistent

they want-to-believe."

(Editor's note.—Be sure that any "moderates" of your acquaintance read this article carefully. Or better yet, get a copy of the magazine and show them the whole sordid story. It's a story that could happen any place. Some groups are spending large sums of money to make it happen in the South. Only by constant vigilance can we prevent it.)

protection of States' Rights, Racial Integrity, and Constitutional Government.

"It is brought to your attention that many men appearing on 'Citizens' Council Forum' are actually SAR's themselves, and many other persons have appeared there at the request of the SAR's. Ninety-five percent of the SAR's in Mississippi are members of the Citizens' Council.

"The Citizens' Council has taken up a fight we started, and it is winning on every front. We feel that it would be a great injustice for any SAR chapter to neglect to give, and give substantially, to this most worthy cause.

"Therefore, we the Board of Governors of the Mississippi Society SAR congratulate the Greenwood Chapter SAR for their contribution to the Citizens' Council. Because of the gravity of the situation, we call on each individual Society in this State, and all other States, if financially in their power, to do the same."

The Mississippi Board of Governors signing the appeal are: E. O. Johnson, Jr., Glen Allan; Dr. T. J. Kazar, Tchula; P. A. Jones, Lexington; E. A. Nichols, Jr., Greenwood; and Byron De La Beckwith, Greenwood.

(Editor's note — You, too, can help deliver the South's story to the rest of the nation. Mail your check today to Citizens' Council Forum, 813 Plaza Building, Jackson, Miss.)

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

[Redacted]

DATE:

MAY 1 1959

FROM :

L. E. SHORT

SUBJECT:

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS  
I.S. - X

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 105-34237-325

We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1113, Identification Building, for filing in the case file.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material.

JWM:bjo

Done 6/4/59  
jbs

should be retained in  
view of present situation  
regarding integration of  
schools

WWM

MBM

105-34237-

NOT RECORDED

25 JUN 9 1959

67 JUN 9 - 1959

SAC, Memphis (105-121)

Director, FBI (105-34237)

2-Original &  
1-yellow file copy  
1-Section tickler  
1-  
1-  
1-J. S. Johnson

June 4, 1959

**CITIZENS COUNCILS AND  
STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X**

The May, 1959, (Vol. 5, #11) issue of "Southern School News" announced that copies of "Statistical Summary," including revisions, were available for \$1.00 a year from Southern Education Reporting Service, Post Office Box 6165, Nashville, Tennessee.

You should expeditiously make discreet arrangements to obtain two copies of future issues of the "Statistical Summary" (including revisions) and forward them to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

*5-1 Form to SAC, Memphis, 6-5-59, Re Bulet 6-4-59, above caption. In addition to future copies requested, 'Summary' you should expeditiously obtain two copies of the 'Summary' which was available May 15, 1959, and forward them to the Bureau, attention Central Research Section. AMB*

NOTE ON YELLOW: *FD-4, dated 6-9-59, received in CRB 6-11-59 from Memphis, attached are 2 copies of "Statistical Summary" which was issued by SERS on 5-15-59. Copies of future 'Summaries' will be forwarded to the Bureau as they are received. AMB*

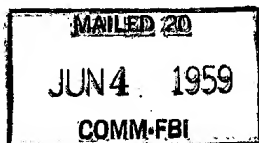
"Statistical Summary," revised and updated periodically, includes state-by-state information on school enrollment, numbers of teachers and teacher salaries, the status of desegregation, legal and legislative activity bearing on segregation--desegregation.

Data on colleges and universities also will be included with current revision.

SA [redacted] Civil Rights Unit, Division #6, wishes to obtain above Summary. One copy will be retained in Division #6; the other will be filed in Publications.

REC-77

105-34237-425



EX 109

JUN 5 1959  
CS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

52 JUN 10 1959  
AMB:aml 388

(7) [initials]

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AMB

DIRECTOR, FBI

10/9/59

SAC, MEMPHIS (105-121)

**CITIZENS COUNCIL OF MISSISSIPPI**

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a recent publication, "The South Strikes Back," by HODDING CARTER III, which is descriptive of the organization of, and the part played by, the Citizens Council of Mississippi in the racial struggle in Mississippi.

This is being furnished for inclusion in the Library for reference purposes.

CARTER is the son of HODDING CARTER, Editor and Publisher of the Greenville, Mississippi, "Delta Democrat-Times", and works on the paper.

2- Bureau (Encl-1)  
1- Memphis  
VWP:nmw  
(3)

105-34237-  
NOT RECORDED  
184 OCT 12 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

58 NOV 18 1959

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-34,237)

DATE: October 21, 1959

FROM : SAC, Little Rock (105-137)

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ReBulet, 10/9/57; Little Rock letter to Bureau,  
9/29/59; and Bulet to Atlanta, 6/13/58.

In view of the instructions contained in Bulet  
to Atlanta, 6/13/58, efforts to develop additional coverage  
in Citizens Councils have been discontinued. Little Rock  
presently has the following coverage:

[ ] (RAC)  
[ ] PCI (RAC)

b2  
b7D

REGISTERED MAIL  
TJN/gm  
(3)

REC-112

OCT 23 1959

FBI - SDC

SAC, Little Rock (105-137)

November 4, 1959

EX 109

Director, FBI (105-34237)

**CITIZENS COUNCILS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X**

Reurlet 10-21-59 and previous monthly  
letters in captioned matter.

You need no longer submit monthly  
letters showing your coverage in this matter.

FCW:ers  
(4)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



# ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS

## OF MISSISSIPPI

STATES' RIGHTS

RACIAL INTEGRITY

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

October 27, 1959

b6  
b7C

### STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS

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LOUISVILLE  
Z. M. VEAZEY, JR.  
COLDWATER  
JOHN C. LAKE  
GRENADA  
MAURICE BLACK  
CARROLLTON  
J. L. PIPKIN  
BLUE MOUNTAIN  
DONALD KITCHING  
MERIGOLD  
WILBURN HOOKER  
LEXINGTON  
FRED JONES  
INVERNESS  
KENNETH WILLIAMS  
CLARKSDALE  
TOM P. BRADY  
BROOKHAVEN  
ALBERT GARDNER  
YAZOO CITY  
LUCIEN GWIN  
NATCHEZ  
ELLIS W. WRIGHT  
JACKSON  
W. H. JOHNSON, JR.  
DECATUR  
JIM B. COLLIER  
MERIDIAN  
H. H. HARPOLE  
PHILADELPHIA  
MARION SIMPSON  
CANTON  
DEWEY MYERS  
PRENTISS  
WARD HURT  
LUMBERTON  
ROBERT OSWALD  
PASCAGOULA  
J. E. STOCKSTILL  
PICAYUNE  
R. P. PARISH  
STATE TREASURER  
PRES. BANK OF GREENWOOD  
GREENWOOD  
ELLETT LAWRENCE  
FINANCE CHAIRMAN  
GREENWOOD  
ROBERT B. PATTERSON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
GREENWOOD  
W. J. SIMMONS  
ADMINISTRATOR  
813 PLAZA BUILDING  
JACKSON  
MRS. SARA MCCORKLE  
WOMEN'S DIVISION  
GREENWOOD

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
U. S. Department of Justice Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing two editorials from the "Richmond News Leader" dated the early part of this year.

On the back of enclosure number two and numbered enclosure number three, you will see an example of propaganda taken from one of our nationally known comic books.

On the bottom of this sheet marked X, you will note "Published as a public service in cooperation with the National Social Welfare Assembly coordinating organization for national health, welfare and recreation agencies of the United States."

From this it would appear that the ~~National Social Welfare Assembly~~ had some form of official sanction.

Does the National Social Welfare Assembly have United States Government official status?

Sincerely,

Robert B. Patterson  
Secretary  
Citizens' Council

RBP:ch

Enclosures

REC-37

EX-105

105-34237-4127

11 NOV 12 1959



REC'D - F B I  
INVESTIGATIVE DIV.

Nov 3 12 41 PM '59

MR. TONE

Nov 2 12 09 PM '59

Received back in  
Crime Record  
11/3/59 PM

Rmk 11/4/59

RECEIVED - F B I

ENCLOSURE<sup>2</sup>

ENCLOSURE<sup>2</sup>

105-34237-427

## Postscript on the 'CCD'

A month ago this newspaper carried on its editorial page the minutes of a meeting held by an interesting if unknown body, the Mass Media Committee of the Consultative Conference on Desegregation. These minutes, never intended for publication, described with revealing frankness the coördinated, professional efforts being made by integrationist groups to advance their point of view.

The Consultative Conference on Desegregation was a new outfit in our book. Inquiry to the Associated Press in New York at first drew a blank. The secretary was unwilling to disclose the names of the member agencies of this conference without their consent.

Now, however, a letter is at hand from the New York bureau of the Associated Press, forwarding information obtained from Arnold Aronson, of the National Community Relations Advisory Council, who serves as secretary of the CCD.

The Consultative Conference on Desegregation was formed a little over two years ago, Mr. Aronson advises, "in order to further communication among organizations committed to facilitating orderly compliance with the constitutional requirements regarding desegregation." The CCD is a "mechanism for inter-consultation and for an exchange of information, views and experiences." It does not engage in legislative activity, "nor does it take public actions or issue public statements."

Member agencies include the following:

Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.

Catholic Committee of the South.

Synagogue Council of America.

American Friends Service Committee.

American Civil Liberties Union.

Americans for Democratic Action.

American Jewish Committee.

American Jewish Congress.

~~Anti-Defamation League.~~

Board of National Missions, United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Catholic Interracial Council.

Council for Social Action, Congregational Christian Churches.

Department of Social Welfare, United Christian Missionary Society, Disciples of Christ.

Evangelical and Reformed Church, Commission on Christian Social Action.

Jewish Labor Committee.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

National Board, YWCA.

National Council of Jewish Women.

National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church, Division of Christian Citizenship.

National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc.

National Social Welfare Assembly.

Southern Regional Council.

Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Unitarian Service Committee.

United Automobile Workers of America.

United Church Women.

United Steelworkers of America.

Women's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church.

That is the lineup: Twenty-nine organizations, including several of great wealth and political influence, working smoothly together on one coördinated drive to promote racial integration.

And the American South, whose society, culture, and institutions are the targets of this formidable assault, remains almost defenseless in a war of ideas. When will we marshal our scattered forces for an effective campaign of our own?



# PROPAGANDA FOR OUR CHILDREN!

3

Here is an example of the insidious propaganda now appearing in comic books throughout our country. Why do Southern druggists and newsstand owners patronize publishers who inject alien propaganda in the publications they sell our children?

## What's Your B.Q.\*?

BROTHERHOOD WEEK (FEB. 15-22) IS A GOOD TIME FOR ALL OF US TO TAKE INVENTORY ON OUR ATTITUDES. HERE'S A SIMPLE WAY TO FIND YOUR BROTHERHOOD SCORE!

(\* BROTHERHOOD QUOTIENT.)

A. CHECK ONE COLUMN FOR EACH ITEM LISTED TO TEST YOUR LIKES AND DISLIKES.

	UGH! DISLIKE	UM! LIKE	SO-SO! LUKEWARM	NO THOUGHT! VACANT
Alligators				
Baptists				
Cabbage				
Catholics				
Detective Stories				
Foreigners				
Indians				
Jews				
Long hair music				
Negroes				
Spiders				

B. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT "ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL?"

YES .....  
NO .....



C. DO YOU THINK ALL YOUNG PEOPLE SHOULD HAVE THE SAME CHANCE FOR EDUCATION, SPORTS AND JOBS?

YES ..... NO .....



D. WHEN A NEW CHILD COMES TO YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD, DO YOU GO OUT OF YOUR WAY TO MAKE HIM FEEL AT HOME?

YES .....  
NO .....



HOW DID YOU MAKE OUT IN TEST A? ALL OF US HAVE SOME THINGS WE DON'T LIKE. WHEN THEY'RE VEGETABLES OR INSECTS--NO ONE CARES. BUT WHEN THEY'RE PEOPLE--YOU HURT THEM AND CHEAT YOURSELF.

IF YOU SCORED 3 YES ANSWERS ON QUESTIONS B, C AND D -- YOU'RE OKAY! IF YOU DIDN'T -- YOU'D BETTER START THINKING ABOUT IT!

PUBLISHED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE IN COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE ASSEMBLY COORDINATING ORGANIZATION FOR NATIONAL HEALTH, WELFARE AND RECREATION AGENCIES OF THE U.S.

## Pow-Wow on 40th Street

Elsewhere on today's editorial page appear the minutes of a most interesting meeting held in New York City on February 4, at the NAACP's headquarters on West Fortieth Street. The document speaks for itself, and it should speak eloquently to white Southerners.

Until this week, we ourselves had never heard of the "Consultative Conference on Desegregation," or of its "Mass Media Committee." Inquiry this morning to the Associated Press elicited a few facts, drawn unwillingly from a reluctant source: The CCD is made up of "about 40" organizations with an interest in promoting racial integration. The AP's source declined to release a list of these members. The CCD's "Mass Media Committee," we may conclude for ourselves, is charged with influencing newspapers, magazines, press associations, and radio-TV networks in behalf of the integration cause. In a free country, this is certainly anybody's privilege, and there ought not to be any particular secret about what these people are up to.

What are they up to? They are a busy crew.

They are distributing thousands of copies of a "Pogo" comic strip which ridicules Virginia's action in closing schools last Fall. They are reprinting a series of pieces from the *Arkansas Gazette* and circulating some articles from the *Washington Post*. They direct attention to a pamphlet of the Urban League and a "workshop report" of the National Social Welfare Assembly.

Several special assignments claimed the committee's attention on February 4. A letter was at hand mentioning that the Associated Press and United Press International are engaging in "race labeling." Alan Reitman, of the American Civil Liberties Union, is instructed to talk with officials of the wire services concerning this matter. Evidently the committee had been unsuccessful in planting in *Life* magazine an article about Southern clergymen who support integration. Mr. Reitman agrees to contact *Life* again. The busy Mr. Reitman also will call upon the *New York Times* to suggest a particular article there. The NAACP's Henry Moon is to push the same kind of stories at *Time* and *Newsweek*.

To judge from the waspish tone of Minute No. 9, the famed "Carleton Putnam Letter" is beginning to hurt. This was an open letter sent by Mr. Putnam to President Eisenhower last Fall. Following its publication in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* in October, the letter was distributed widely

around the country. Subsequently, a group of Alabamians formed a committee to arrange for publication of the letter as paid advertising in major newspapers. (James E. Simpson, Attorney, 317 North Twentieth Street, Birmingham, is treasurer of the committee.) Mr. Putnam, who assuredly is "distinguished" though he has not described himself as such, had nothing to do with formation of this committee. In his letter, the New York-born historian, biographer, and businessman ringingly defends the Southern point of view on school segregation, and urges upon the President a reconsideration of civil rights agitation. The integrationists' "Mass Media Committee" finds the Putnam letter a problem, and outlines various schemes for undermining the letter's effectiveness.

There is much for the Southern traditionalist, believing in essential separation of the races, to learn from the minutes of this New York committee. Two points especially bear emphasis:

First, this is a *coordinated* effort. Nine different organizations sent representatives to the committee meeting.

Second, this is a *professional* effort. Reitman and Moon are not amateurs in public relations. They are pro's, full-time people, and when the committee members meet on West Fortieth Street in Manhattan they meet within a few minutes' taxi ride of the top men in the communications industry.

What does the white South have to match this? Let us attempt an answer in one word: *Nothing*.

Organizations that believe in the constitutional right of the States to maintain racially separate institutions have no coördination of any sort. Conservative, right-wing groups as a whole have no unity or strength. We have no "consultative conferences," no "mass media committee," no skilled and personable representatives to call upon magazine editors and network officials. Is it any wonder that the South continues to take a terrible licking?

Let us ponder these revealing minutes more in sorrow than in anger, more in honest concern than in resentment. We live in a day of the pressure group, in which public opinion is molded like wax and the grass roots are fertilized from a hundred artificial sources. It is high time for the conservative South to unstuff its shirt, put up some real money, and adapt the techniques of its foes to the cause we hold to be right.

Distributed as a public service

## MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING *Integration Leaders*

• About two and half years ago, we are advised on inquiry to the Associated Press in New York, a group of national organizations quietly established the Consultative Conference on Desegregation. This body, known as the CCD, has shunned publicity and has issued no statements. It is comprised today of "about 40" member organizations. Its purpose is to coördinate activities in support of racial integration. The officers include Dr. Eugene C. Blake, of the National Council of Churches; Rabbi Abraham Feldman, Synagogue Council of America; and Father Maurice Sheehan, of the Catholic Committee of the South, all of whom serve as co-chairmen. The executive director is Arnold Aronson, of the National Community Relations Advisory Council. Lewis Hoskins, of the American Friends Service Committee, is treasurer.

The CCD's "Mass Media Committee" met in New York on February 4. A copy of the committee's minutes recently came into our hands. It is reproduced verbatim below. Readers will find the minutes an absorbing account, we believe, of how a pressure group works. Editorial comment appears at left.

—EDITOR.

Minutes of the Mass Media Committee of the Consultative Conference on Desegregation  
Wednesday, February 4, 1959

PRESENT: Arnold Aronson, National Community Relations Advisory Council; Gunther Lawrence, Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Henry Moon, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Alex Morisey, American Friends Service Committee; Guichard Parris, National Urban League; Alan Reitman, American Civil Liberties Union; Ed White, United Steelworkers of America; Chairman, Ali Bernheim, American Jewish Committee; Secretary, Harry Fleischman, National Labor Service.

The next meeting of the Mass Media Committee will be held on Wednesday, March 18, 1959 from 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon at the NAACP, 20 West 40th Street, New York, New York.

Put this on your calendar and please call or write to let us know whether or not you plan to attend.

1. Approximately 15,000 copies of *POGO* and the *SPEAKEASY SCHOOLS*, a reprint of Walt Kelly's comic strips on that subject, will be published by the National Labor Service of the American Jewish Committee the Southern Regional Council, the Anti-Defamation League, the American Friends Service Committee, and six AFL-CIO unions. Sample copies will be distributed to CCD agencies.

distributed as a public service by the Association of Citizens' Councils, Greenwood, Mississippi  
JOIN YOUR LOCAL CITIZENS' COUNCIL

## OF THE LAST MEETING: *Integration Leaders Work Busily to Influence Public Opinion*

10 and half years ago, we are inquiry to the Associated Press, a group of national organizations established the Consultation on Desegregation. This is as the CCD, has shunned and has issued no statements. It had today of "about 40" members. Its purpose is to coordinate support of racial integration. Members include Dr. Eugene C. Blake, National Council of Churches; Rabbi Feldman, Synagogue Council of America; and Father Maurice Sheehan, of the Catholic Committee of the South, all serve as co-chairmen. The director is Arnold Aronson, of the National Community Relations Administration. Lewis Hoskins, of the American Friends Service Committee, is

the "Mass Media Committee" of New York on February 4. A copy of the committee's minutes recently came to hand. It is reproduced verbatim. Readers will find the minutes an account, we believe, of how a group works. Editorial comment left.  
—EDITOR.

The Mass Media Committee of the Executive Conference on Desegregation met on Wednesday, February 4, 1959

Arnold Aronson, National Communications Advisory Council; Gunther Heilbrunn, Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Henry Moon, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Alex Morisey, American Friends Service Committee; Guichard Parris, National Urban League; Alan Reitman, American Civil Liberties Union; Ed White, United Steelworkers of America; Chairman, Ali Bernheim, of the Jewish Committee; Secretary, Harry Fleishman, National Labor Service.

The meeting of the Mass Media Committee was held on Wednesday, March 18, from 10:30 a.m. to 12 noon at the NAACP, 100 West Street, New York, New York. Please check on your calendar and please call us to let us know whether or not you will attend.

Approximately 15,000 copies of *POGO* and *EASY SCHOOLS*, a reprint of Walt Disney's strips on that subject, will be published by the National Labor Service of the Jewish Committee, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Anti-Defamation League, the American Friends Service Committee, and other organizations. Sample copies will be distributed to CCD agencies.

2. A letter was received from Herman Long, of Fisk University, Director, Race Relations Department, Congregational Christian Churches, mentioning that race labeling has begun to appear widely in wire service stories in the newspapers. It was agreed that Alan Reitman would talk with officials of Associated Press, United Press International and Editor and Publisher concerning this matter.

3. Reitman agreed to contact *Life* magazine again concerning a proposed article on the role of the clergy in the South in supporting law and equality.

4. The American Friends Service Committee is sponsoring a pamphlet on American Race Relations, which will be published by the University of Oklahoma Press. Agencies interested in quantities of the pamphlet should write to Alex Morisey, American Friends Service Committee, 1201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

5. The Southern Regional Council reported that it will reprint the *Arkansas Gazette* report on the effect of the desegregation controversy on economic conditions in Arkansas. Sample copies will be sent to all CCD agencies.

6. The National Urban League has prepared an attractive 11x14 illustrated pamphlet, "Half a Life," in connection with Equal Opportunity Day. Copies are being sent to CCD agencies.

7. The Turnpike Press has just published as a 24 page pamphlet, *THE TRUTH ABOUT DESEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON'S SCHOOLS*, which first appeared as a series of articles in the *Washington Post* by Erwin Knoll. The series is an excellent survey of progress in the Washington schools and should be helpful in countering the vicious propaganda being spread by Governor Faubus of Arkansas and other Southern segregationist leaders. Single copies are 15c postpaid; 10 copies or more 10c each postpaid; 100 copies or more 7c each postpaid; 500 copies or more 5c each plus shipping charges. Please order from the Turnpike Press, Annandale, Virginia.

8. A group of organizations in Miami, under the leadership of the United Church Women, have conducted a Community Audit in connection with United Nations Human Rights Day. Copies of the folder describing the Community Audit are being mailed to all CCD agencies.

9. Pro-segregation ads have appeared in *The New York Times*, January 5, 1959 and in the *Wall Street Journal*, February 9, 1959 under the signature of Carleton Putnam, who describes himself as a distinguished New Englander. Putnam, a Board member of Delta Airlines, has set up a *Putnam Letter Committee* in Birmingham, Alabama to solicit contributions to reprint his letter as an ad in additional Northern newspapers. When a similar ad was placed by Louisiana segregation leaders in the *N. Y. Herald Tribune* in February 1958, we urged CCD member agencies to alert their local units to such ads and ask them to check with editors and publishers about the problem. When such ads appear in Northern papers, it would be helpful if Southerners would write dissenting letters to the editors analyzing the misstatements and errors in

the ads. Where such ads appear, editors should be asked to include editorials rebutting the segregation thesis advanced in the ads, or at least run news articles (in the same issue carrying the ads) quoting opponents of segregation.

10. *INTEGRATION—A CHALLENGE TO THE SOCIAL AGENCY*, a 25-page report of a Workshop conducted by the National Social Welfare Assembly's Committee on Intergroup Relations, features discussion of case histories in hiring Negro social workers, establishing integrated programs, problems of loss of financial support by pro-integration agencies, achieving community acceptance, developing national and local policy on integration, etc. Copies of the Workshop Report are available at 75c each from the National Social Welfare Assembly, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

11. Papers throughout the nation carried an *Associated Press* Wirephoto February 2 and 3, showing a lone Negro boy in Maury High School Auditorium in Norfolk, Va.—apparently shunned by his classmates. An article in the *New York Post* February 3 reported that the photo was phony. Photographers had beckoned the Negro boy up front and took the picture. A minute later, the seats around him were filled and other kids were asking him if he could play basketball or football. By then the photographers had gone. It was agreed that it would be useful if editors throughout the country who used the photo would query A.P. on the alleged irresponsible reporting, and also bring this to the attention of *Editor and Publisher* magazine.

12. Alan Reitman agreed to suggest to *The New York Times* that it carry a story concerning the reactions of students who have returned to desegregated public schools from private schools and tutoring classes. It was felt that such a human interest story might make the comparison more meaningful, even in the South. Henry Moon agreed to suggest the same kind of stories for the educational pages of *Time* and *Newsweek*.

13. Members of the Committee expressed great indignation over the way in which Chet Huntley had called for virtual suicide by the NAACP on his program on *The Second Agony of Atlanta*. It was suggested that the February 8, 1959 program ought to include a genuine moderate, who recognizes the importance of the role of the NAACP in the desegregation issue. This it was felt, could effectively explode the Huntley thesis that Southern moderates were only awaiting NAACP abdication to rise up in their might to support orderly desegregation. NAACP attempts to arrange for the inclusion on the program of such a moderate were unavailing. (Fortunately, Roy Wilkins did such a tremendous job on the February 8, 1959 NBC program with Chet Huntley and Thomas Waring, editor of the *Charleston, S. C. News and Courier*, that he removed a good deal of the sting from the Huntley thesis.)

Respectfully submitted,

Harry Fleishman  
Secretary  
Mass Media Committee, CCD.

HF/hw  
MMCCD



RA

REC-37  
105-34237-427

November 10, 1959

5-1 to Memphis 2/24/60  
Reg. 1/60, #7 issue "Southern  
School News" Am B  
5-1 rel'd. 2/24/60 with recs  
1/60, #7 issue attached  
Filed Am B.

Bob Patterson

Mr. Robert B. Patterson  
Secretary  
Association of Citizens' Councils  
of Mississippi  
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Patterson:

Your letter of October 27, 1959, with enclosures,  
has been received. In response to your inquiry concerning the  
National Social Welfare Assembly, I would like to advise that this  
organization has no official status in the United States Government.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

MAILED 8  
NOV 10 1959  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

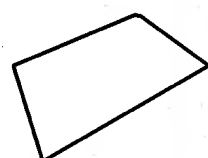
NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach memo captioned Robert B. Patterson,  
dated 11-5-59. Above verified via liaison unit with \_\_\_\_\_  
Security Office, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

RWK:bew (3)

REC'D NOV 10 1959

58 NOV 18

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐







# ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS

OF MISSISSIPPI

STATES' RIGHTS

RACIAL INTEGRITY

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

August 30, 1960

STATE  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
AND OFFICERS

J. O. SAMS  
COLUMBUS  
W. B. LUCAS  
MACON  
N. E. DACUS  
TUPELO  
SHELBY WOODWARD  
LOUISVILLE  
Z. M. VEAZEY, JR.  
COLDWATER  
JOHN C. LAKE  
GRENADA  
MAURICE BLACK  
CARROLLTON  
J. L. PIPKIN  
BLUE MOUNTAIN  
DONALD KITCHING  
MERIGOLD  
WILBURN HOOKER  
LEXINGTON  
FRED JONES  
INVERNESS  
KENNETH WILLIAMS  
CLARKSDALE  
TOM P. BRADY  
BROOKHAVEN  
ALBERT GARDNER  
YAZOO CITY  
LUCIEN GWIN  
NATCHEZ  
ELLIS W. WRIGHT  
JACKSON  
W. H. JOHNSON, JR.  
DECATUR  
JIM B. COLLIER  
MERIDIAN  
H. H. HARPOLE  
PHILADELPHIA  
EARL EVANS, JR.  
CANTON  
DEWEY MYERS  
PRENTISS  
D. B. RED  
HATTIESBURG  
ROBERT OSWALD  
PASCAGOULA  
J. E. STOCKSTILL  
PICAYUNE  
R. P. PARISH  
STATE TREASURER  
PRES. BANK OF GREENWOOD  
GREENWOOD  
ELLETT LAWRENCE  
FINANCE CHAIRMAN  
GREENWOOD  
ROBERT B. PATTERSON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
GREENWOOD  
W. J. SIMMONS  
ADMINISTRATOR  
913 PLAZA BUILDING  
JACKSON  
MRS. SARA MCCORKLE  
WOMEN'S DIVISION  
GREENWOOD

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice Building  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wanted to be sure that you received a copy of the resolution passed by the Leflore County Bar Association which appeared on the front page of the Greenwood Commonwealth last Saturday.

It is a sad commentary when one realizes that the FBI is being misused as a tool to intimidate white southerners into accepting negro domination.

I also wanted to be sure that you received a copy of the Preliminary Report on recent atrocities committed by the Congolese Army. This report is published by the Belgian Government Information Center.

For political reasons certain powers in this country would like to turn parts of the South into another Congo. With the help of Almighty God, we in the South intend to defeat these efforts.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Patterson  
Secretary  
Citizens' Council

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. Mohr ✓  
Mr. Parsons ✓  
Mr. Belmont ✓  
Mr. Callahan ✓  
Mr. DeLoach ✓  
Mr. Malone ✓  
Mr. McGowan ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Tamm ✓  
Mr. Trotter ✓  
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Mr. Ingram ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓

EXP. PROC.  
SEP 12 1960

2 ENCLOSURES

RBP:ps

Enclosures

REC-171

EX-102

105-34237-427

SEP 13 1960

Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the preservation of our State's Rights.

GREENWOOD COMMONWEALTH

## "The Latest News In The Delta"

GREENWOOD, LEFLORE COUNTY, MISS. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 27, 1960

# \*Leflore County Bar Association Advises On Individual Rights

ARTICLE

The Leflore County Bar Association passed the following resolution at a meeting this week:

"In view of the public interest in possible investigations under Civil Rights legislation of various local affairs by the Attorney General of the United States, the Leflore County Bar Association feels that as a public service it should inform local citizens of their individual rights if they should be approached or questioned by FBI or other agents in connection with such investigations.

"A citizen is under no legal obligation at any time to answer any questions asked by any investigator about anything except in a court hearing or at a court connected proceeding.

"For example, if an FBI agent or other investigator contacts a citizen at home, at work, on the street, or elsewhere, such citizen need not advise the investigator that he does not wish to answer any questions and can refuse to do so.

"In expressing this opinion the Bar Association does not imply that information in any real criminal investigation should be withheld from any investigating officer. The FBI is a very efficient and honorable law enforcement organization, and the Bar Association urges that all citizens cooperate with it fully in its endeavors against crime and subversion.

"On the other hand, we do point out that when the FBI or another agency is ordered to make an investigation, not against a criminal or against a subversionist, but under Federal Civil Rights legislation, a citizen can legally stand silent and refuse to assist in that investigation by refusing to answer any question of any kind, harmless as such question may appear, about voting, schools, employment, or anything whatsoever.

LEFLORE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

Leflore County  
68% negro

ENCLOSURE

105-34237-4

Serial # 429 missing  
from file  
3-27-68

ENCLOSURE

105-34237-429

**A**  
**Preliminary Report**  
**on the atrocities**  
**committed by the**  
**Congolese Army**  
**against the white population**  
**of the**  
**Republic of the Congo**  
**before the intervention**  
**of the Belgian Forces.**

 **BELGIAN GOVERNMENT INFORMATION CENTER**

**50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.**

**August 1960**

*On July 28, 1960, MR. L. MERCHERS, Minister of Justice of Belgium gave to the press the following preliminary report on the atrocities committed by the Congolese Army against white people in the Congo, which motivated the intervention of the Belgian Armed Forces.*

*When Mr. Kanza, Minister of the Congo to the U.N., appeared before the Security Council, he qualified these atrocities as PETITS ABUS, minor abuses. When Mr. P. Lumumba, Prime Minister of the Congo, addressed the press at the U.N., he declared that possibly a few European women had "been disturbed in their honor". Later, when in Canada, Mr. Lumumba stated that nothing of the kind had happened. When he was confronted with the declaration of the American Ambassador to the Congo Mr. C. Timberlake who, on his arrival from the Congo, declared that American missionaries had been raped by Congolese, Mr. Lumumba, according to the press, denied this.*

*In the meantime, the press reported that 291 Belgian women had testified to the ignoble treatment they had suffered, that about 300 men had been brutalized and beaten and that about twenty men had been killed.*

**REPORT BY H. EXC. L. MERCHERS  
MINISTER OF JUSTICE OF BELGIUM**

Events in the Congo, following the mutiny of the Congo Armed Forces, rapidly took a tragic turn, which forced the Belgian Government to take urgent measures to protect white residents, both Belgian and foreign. These measures were dictated by human considerations and the imperative duty to save men, women and children who found themselves in immediate and extreme danger.

These measures had become for the Belgian Government an inescapable moral duty following the mutiny of the Congo Armed Forces which were in charge of maintaining order in the country.

A number of Congolese leaders have tried to mislead world opinion by casting doubts on the tragic reality of the facts. In view of this, the Belgian Government decided that it was its urgent duty to inform the world about the acts of violence and the atrocities that have taken place.

In relation to the scope of the mutiny, the number of persons killed seems to have been relatively small, at least on the basis of the information that is at present available. It is impossible to say at this stage how many of the people that are missing, were killed.

On the other hand, the acts of abasement of human dignity, of humiliation, of the most extreme actions against mankind and the civilized conception of human values, were the rule, as if there had been given an order to do all that was possible to humiliate men and women but to avoid before world opinion, the reproach of massacres.

The Belgian Government intends to bring all the facts to light. By Royal Decree of the 16th of July 1960, a Commission of Inquiry was created, in charge of investigating all the acts of violence perpetrated against human beings in the Congo since the day when Belgium freely and generously granted independence to that country.

In order to ensure the objective and independent character of the Commission, it is composed exclusively of high judges of Belgian courts. It is presided over by a Counselor of the *Cour de Cassation*. Its three members are Counselors at the Courts of Appeal of the realm.

The Commission is not under the control of the Government: its sole obligation toward the authorities is to submit a report on its mission and findings. It has extensive powers and it can call on the cooperation of courts and judges in the country, on the police and even on private individuals.

Cases are investigated by judges, public prosecutors, members of the bar, as well as by the usual personnel of the police and the gendarmerie.

Some inquiries are conducted by women investigators who are in charge of collecting information of a very personal and delicate nature: women judges, women inquirers, social assistants and women doctors.

All these steps were taken to enable victims and witnesses to be heard at home or at a place of their own choice, with the tact and discretion required by the situation.

The Belgian radio has broadcast appeals to induce victims and witnesses who were not approached by the investigators, to take the initiative of making a statement either in writing to the Commission of Inquiry, Palace of Justice Brussels, or of getting in touch directly with the police station of their own choice.

The Commission is taking every precaution to keep its investigation as discreet as possible. It refuses to communicate the names of the victims and the witnesses and other elements of information which might help to identify the persons that were questioned.

The preliminary results of the thorough and extensive investigation which the Commission is undertaking at present, are only cursorily described in the following pages.

The Commission started its investigation on the 17th of July, the flow of witnesses continues and what information we possess at the present moment is only a fraction of what we shall have the profound regret to learn later.

However, it must be stressed that the facts described in the present preliminary report are among those which the Commission can retain as established and proved as of now. Cases which left the slightest doubt have been omitted until they can be verified on the basis of evidence given by direct and impartial witnesses. On the other hand, it was not possible to publish in this preliminary report all the information which the Commission has already verified. A complete report may be published later, probably in the form of a White Book.

It is with reluctance that the often painful details that follow are published. The events are described as tactfully as possible. But in view of some of the statements which cast a doubt on the real savagery of which the whites in the Congo were the victims, the Belgian Government thinks that it is necessary to provide full information on some acts which have been proved for certain, even if the publication of them may seem offensive to certain codes of decency.



The report that follows only gives a fragmentary picture of what happened:

- 1) In the province of Leopoldville
- 2) In the Kasai province
- 3) In the Equator province

I. *Province of Leopoldville*

A. *KISANTU and INKISI*

Mrs. .... was at home on the 5th of July, 1960, at Kisantu with her mother and four children. Around 4 p.m. African soldiers pushed her in a bedroom, and raped her, all four of them in turn. Between 7 and 8 p.m. twelve soldiers and an African gendarme came back to the house. After having pushed out the husband and the children, the twelve soldiers raped her in the same room. Altogether Mrs. .... was raped sixteen times.

Miss .... was at Inkisi with three friends in the night of the 5th to the 6th of July. African soldiers seized her, threw her on the floor and maltreated her over her whole body in view of raping her. A Congolese chauffeur succeeded in chasing them away. Miss .... thus escaped raping, but is at present under treatment.

On the 6th of July, 1960, at Inkisi, Mr. .... was slapped in the face and hit with rifle butts by African soldiers who took him to prison. With two other white men, whom he named, he was forced during more than one hour and a quarter to flatten coils of barbed wire with his bare feet.

When he was taken out of prison, he was hit in the spine with a rifle butt so hard that he fell on the ground, whereupon he was hit over the whole body in the same manner. After this, he was brutally dragged back to his home. During the night, African soldiers returned to his house and forced Mr. .... and two other white men to stay with uplifted arms in the backyard of the house. Meanwhile, a number of soldiers attempted to rape the women in the house.

At Inkisi, on July the 6th, 1960, Mrs. .... only just escaped raping, thanks to a nervous crisis of a friend, which frightened the assaulters.

On the 6th of July, 1960, at Inkisi, Miss .... was at home around 8:30 p.m. with three friends, when five or six soldiers entered the house. Two or three of them dragged one of the young women in a room. When she cried for help, Miss .... burst into the room where her friend was fighting the assaulters, but the soldiers grasped her and dragged her from one side to another of the room. They tried to rape her, tearing her clothes and hitting her. But they

did not succeed. A black policeman put an end to the scene. A few minutes later, a Congolese sergeant broke into the room and tried several times to rape one of the ladies in the presence of her four children. The lady fainted two or three times. The soldier thereupon attacked another young lady and dragged her into an adjoining room from which cries for help could be heard. The soldier remained about fifteen minutes with his victim.

#### **B. BANZA-BOMA**

On the 5th of July, 1960, Mrs. .... was at Banza-Boma with a very small child. Mrs. .... said that she was two months pregnant. Soldiers forced her to come out on the barza. She was raped by four soldiers in succession.

Mrs. .... said that around the same time a lady, whose name she mentioned, was raped at Banza-Boma.

At Banza-Boma, on the 6th of July, 1960, around noon, Mrs. .... was raped by a Congolese soldier at gunpoint, after her husband had been taken away by soldiers accompanied by the secretary of the ABAKO at Madimba.

#### **C. MATADI**

On the 8th of July, at Matadi, the Swiss subject N.... was arrested around ten o'clock by Congolese policemen. At the Damoi camp, he was hit in the back with rifle butts, while a policeman told him, literally: "that's independence". Later he was insulted, humiliated and hit with rifle butts.

At Matadi, on the 8th of July around 11 o'clock, 12 Congolese policemen arrived in the city and, threatening with rifles, took away the valid male population.

Mrs. .... had taken refuge in a house with four other ladies and children. The policemen returned to loot the houses, smash the doors and break the windows. One of the Congolese policemen entered the room where the women and children were together. He took away a girl of 14 threatening with his gun. When she heard the cries of horror and pain of the child, Mrs. .... realized that the policeman was raping her. After that, Mrs. .... was also raped.

When Mrs. .... cried, the policeman put his knife on her throat. Mrs. .... noticed traces of blood offering proof that the girl was raped. After Mrs. .... two other ladies were raped.

The fourth lady escaped thanks to the intervention of an African priest and a European.

On the 8th of July, at Matadi, Mrs. .... was staying in a villa together with six other ladies. A Congolese patrol burst into the house,

smashing the door. Several of them were wearing civilian clothes, others were in uniform. Mrs. .... was isolated in a bedroom and raped.

Mrs. Z. was at Matadi, on the 8th of July around one o'clock at noon, when three soldiers of the Force Publique came to search the house. One of them raped Mrs. Z.

#### *D. SANDA*

Mrs. .... was arrested by approximately ten soldiers of the Force Publique at her home in the Seke-Banza territory on the 9th of July. She was taken to Sanda. She was assaulted, kicked over her whole body, and dragged over the ground by her hair. Around eleven o'clock at night, four soldiers, among whom a Congolese non-commissioned officer, forced her, together with another lady, to work for two hours in the savannah under the menace of their guns. They were severely injured.

Back home, the two ladies were separated. One of them was raped three times by the non-commissioned officer, according to what Mrs. .... heard.

Mrs. .... herself was raped three times by three different soldiers.

The following morning, Congolese soldiers twisted her hand, which is still bandaged.

A third and a fourth lady, the latter Portuguese, could avoid being raped by offering 500 francs to soldiers during the same night of the 8-9th of July. Like the others, they were forced to pluck weeds, under the menace of death.

#### *E. ZANZI-KUA*

Mr. .... was staying at Malanga and during the night of the 11th of July fled in the direction of Angola. A convoy of seven cars was attacked at Zanzi-Kua near the offices of the ABAKO. One of the cars was carrying his wife and his two daughters. The car in front of his was stopped by Congolese. He tried to escape but was fired at several times. His wife was hit in the face by a bullet and dropped dead.

#### *F. KIMPESE*

At Kimpese, on the 13th of July, around six p.m. about twelve soldiers and a hundred civilians came to the house of Mr. .... who was taken away by car with his wife and his three children below 16 in the direction of Leopoldville. The woman was separated from her husband, and in the car that took her away with her two youngest

children, she was raped three times by the Congolese soldiers. They hit the child aged 9, and undressed a baby of two "to make sure that it was a boy".

Mrs. .... was raped at Kimpese in the night of the 13th to the 14th of July, at the same time as Mrs. B. She was raped a second time, at the same time as five other women. The following day, on the road to Thysville, the women were placed in a line, and raped a third time, some of them in the presence of their children.

Mrs. A was raped four times at Kimpese in the night of 13-14th of July, in the presence of her child aged 3.

Mrs. X was raped ten times at Kimpese in the night of the 13-14th of July, in the presence of her children, after her husband was roped and clubbed.

#### G. *WONO* (Thysville)

On the 13th of July, two families, among which that of Mrs. A. at Wono, took refuge in the savannah, but they were discovered by Congolese policemen. The men were roped and pushed with a pregnant woman on a truck. Four other women were pushed on another truck and transferred to Kimpese where the women were shut in a small room with five other women and four children. Around nine at night one woman was taken out and raped, later two more underwent the same treatment, and later still Mrs. A was raped. She was taken back to the cell, but taken out again three or four times by a policeman who raped her each time.

The following day the families were pushed on a truck. At a stop, the soldiers dragged women and children into the bush and raped the former. Mrs. A. was raped five or six times in the presence of her child and other children.

On the road to Thysville, she was hit in the right eye and still bears traces of it.

Mrs. A. was thus raped at least ten times.

Mr. .... lived at Wono when on the 13th of July Congolese policemen broke into his house. They tied his hands together with telephone wire, and forced him on his knees. He was slapped in the face, clubbed and hit with rifle butts in the back and on the arms and kicked in his back and on his legs. Natives took part in this. His three companions received the same treatment. He was pushed on a truck by two Congolese, one of them holding him by the head and the other by the feet. At that moment the natives seemed to watch them with pity. While the women were pushed on the other truck, the whites were beaten again. The natives used violence trying

to put rotten manioc into their mouth. At every stop between Wono and Kimpese, the prisoners were stoned and beaten by the natives. The brother of Mr. .... escaped death thanks to a member of the ABAKO.

At Zombe, the men were roped together three by three by the neck, and were once more beaten up by the natives and the policemen.

Imprisoned at Kimpese, they had to lie down on the cement floor. They were obliged to urinate in their trousers and forced to drink from a cup in which the blacks had urinated. They were repeatedly beaten until dawn.

During the transfer to Lukala, they were beaten once more by the soldiers, beaten again at Lukala, and sent to Thysville, where they were looked after by a doctor.

#### H. *CAMP HARDY*

On the fourth of July, after the four days of festivities which had marked the proclamation of independence, the whites noticed that excitement among the Congolese soldiers was growing. At night, this excitement had become disquietening.

Armed with machetes, the threatening Congolese soldiers told their officers that they were now the masters. After they had broken into the munition depots, they were in fact so.

On the 5th, the officers assembled on the hill overlooking the European city, with their wives and children. In the night of the 5-6th of July, whites were detained in their houses. On the 6th, a Congolese delegation, which included Mr. Diomi, a Congolese cabinet minister, tried to restore calm among the Congolese. It saw how three officers from another camp had been seriously wounded by the Congolese soldiers, and brought back, some of them in a state of collapse, on stretchers to Camp Hardy. The same evening there was an intervention of President Kasavubu and Premier Lumumba and the officers returned to their home.

From the 7th to the 10th, the whites resumed work normally, but the Congolese did not show up.

On the 11th, in the afternoon, armed black soldiers disarmed the officers and non-commissioned officers, put them in prison, after having taken away their possessions, and beaten them with rifle butts.

At the same time, the whites of Sonankulu were imprisoned in the Thysville goal. They were humiliated, stripped, spat in the face, beaten and ridiculed.

Finally, officers from the two camps and civilians among whom there were priests whose beard they attempted to burn, were locked

the same cell. They were left without anything to eat or to drink. It is true that some of them were given some water, but it seemed to come from the latrines. Others were permitted to have somebody send for food at home, but in the case of one soldier who fetched food, the wife of the officer who gave it to him was raped.

As to the acts of violence committed against men, following cases may be mentioned:

On the 6th of July, at Thysville, a man named C.... was taken by Congolese soldiers to Camp Hardy, under the hostile shouts of the population. He was beaten and, among others, he was hit with a rifle butt in the back.

The man named V.... was at Thysville, Camp Hardy, on the 5-6th July. He was put in prison for two days without food, under the menace of an automatic weapon, with his wife and three children below 12. After he was set free, he was arrested again on the 11th around 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was stripped like the others, hit with fists, feet and rifle butts. Two of his companions were mortally wounded. For two more days they were left without drink or food. Soldiers attempted to drown them in a barrel filled with water, but a sergeant prevented them from doing so.

Mr. .... lived at the military Camp Hardy at Thysville. On the 6th of July, and again on the 11-12th of July, he was beaten by native soldiers.

M.... a Belgian officer, said that the situation deteriorated in the camp at Thysville on the 5th of July. The officers were practically prisoners, and two of them were beaten with sticks and stoned. On the 11th of July, M.... was put in a prison cell after having been beaten and hit with a rifle butt. For about three days, he and the other prisoners were without food or drink. At a certain moment, they received water, but M.... thinks that it was water from the latrines.

After the men had been made defenseless, the majority of the white women were raped.

Raping scenes have been described by the victims in lurid terms. The Congolese soldiers attacked all the women, even those that were visibly pregnant, women that had recently given birth to a child, and sick women. To get what they were after, they committed acts of violence and threatened with their weapons. In a great many cases, they threatened the children with death to make their mothers give in.

Some women were raped by a great many men in succession and could not tell the number of assaults committed against them. In many cases, these scenes took place in the presence of children and, in particular, in the presence of the children of the victims.



Some ladies sacrificed themselves to avoid the worst for their children or for a sick friend. Not all the girls escaped the soldiers' brutality.

It must be noted, that some of the victims lost conscience as a result of the acts of violence. When they thought that their victims were dead, the soldiers ran away.

Of the 29 white women that have already been questioned by the Commission, 19, or two thirds of them, have admitted that they were raped. This figure only includes the cases of rape certified by the statement of the victim, excluding the numberless attempts at rape.

Some women escaped the acts of violence, either by feigning absence (one of them shut herself up with her girl for two days in a washroom), or thanks to the intervention of a Congolese soldier who remained faithful.

These cases of rape present a serious danger of venereal contagion.

*A few concrete examples:*

As stated already, the man named V was at the Hardy Camp, Thysville, on the 5-6th of July. He was imprisoned for two days without food, with his wife and three children aged less than 12, under the menace of an automatic weapon. After he was freed, he was arrested again on the 11th of July, around 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was stripped, like the others, and hit with fists, feet and rifle butts. Two of his companions were mortally wounded. For two more days, they were deprived of food and drink. Soldiers tried to drown him in a barrel filled with water, but a sergeant prevented them.

On the same day (11th of July), his wife was assaulted in her bedroom. She was hit with fists and rifle butts by six soldiers, who got hold of her and made deep cuts in her arms, of which the Commission has found traces. They stripped her of her underwear and raped her. Six soldiers held her tight and motionless, while an undetermined number of soldiers raped her. They stood in line while waiting for their turn. Her three children were present at the scene, crying loudly.

Other soldiers got hold of her daughter aged less than 12 and raped her several times.

Shortly afterwards, three soldiers again entered her room and raped Mrs. Z..... in turn. While one of them raped her, the two others held her motionless. The children were again present.

Shortly after they left, other soldiers came to the house and raped Mrs. Z in the same manner.

These scenes continued from dusk till dawn.

Six of the European women living in the same street had been raped in the same circumstances.

The following day, the soldiers came back, but they found the house barricaded by the women. They set fire to the curtains, but a Congolese sergeant-major stopped them and chased the soldiers away.

On the 13th, the soldiers again penetrated the house, but, despite the menace of weapons, Mrs. Z ..... fled to the house of a neighbor where her children were able to join her.

The child of 11 who was raped was not questioned by the Commission. Her state of health does not permit it for the moment.

On the 11th of July, Mrs. ...., accompanied by her husband and two children, left Malanga-Gare, from a point known as Bloc 110. They were arrested by civilians of the ABAKO, searched, imprisoned and beaten all night. They were all taken to Thysville, where they arrived on the 12th toward midnight. Mrs. .... was alone in a cell with her children aged less than 7, when a group of about ten soldiers arrived. One of them held her by the arms, another by the legs, a third held his hand on her mouth to prevent her from screaming, a fourth pulled her hair and slapped her face. She was raped a dozen times in the presence of the children who huddled in a corner together. This scene lasted from 2 till 4:30 in the morning. The family was saved by a white doctor.

As told already, M.... who lived at the Hardy Camp at Thysville, was beaten twice by Congolese soldiers on the 6th and the 11-12th of July. His wife was the victim of acts of violence committed by four African soldiers. On the 11th, toward 6 p.m. two soldiers attempted to rape her. A third soldier succeeded. This lady said that nine tenths of the white women at Camp Hardy were the victims of similar brutalities.

Mrs. .... was on the 11th of July at the home of Mrs. B.... at Camp Hardy, Thysville, with a small child, while her husband had been put in prison by Congolese soldiers. The latter broke into the house, where, besides the aforementioned ladies, were Mrs. C., seven months pregnant, and Mrs. D. with her small child. Mrs. A. was taken back to her house. Soldiers started a fight to know who would have Mrs. A., who finally was handed over to two of them who belonged to the transport unit of Camp Hardy, and who both raped her. Later, she was taken back to Mrs. D.'s home, where she met Mrs. E., F. and G. who told her that they had also been raped.

In the evening of the 12th of July, these ladies were taken back to their respective homes, except Mrs. B who later told Mrs. A that

she had been raped by a Congolese soldier while she was alone. Mrs. A found her home looted.

Mrs. A was at Camp Hardy at the home of Mrs. B with Mrs. C, where all three of them were raped by Congolese soldiers in the presence of the children. The soldiers also scratched and hurt a baby of nine months old.

Mrs. A was raped 10 to 15 times during two consecutive nights.

Mrs. .... was at Camp Hardy at Thysville. She was pregnant. When she came home, two Congolese soldiers were waiting for her, and, menacing her with their weapons, pushed her into a room. One of them raped her once, the other twice. While one of them was raping her, the other was pointing his gun at her. Mrs. .... is in danger of miscarriage.

On the 11th of July, toward 8 p.m., in the Thysville military camp, 5 or 6 soldiers searched the house of Mrs. .... The first one who raped her, had previously taken her by the throat. She was raped by 4 soldiers. The fourth stayed with her all night to protect her against new assaults.

Mrs. .... was at Camp Hardy, Thysville, on the 11th of July. Toward 9 in the evening, Congolese soldiers of the transport unit broke into her house. They hit her with rifle butts, put an automatic gun in her neck and a bayonet on her chest. Three or four times attempts were made to rape her. Soldiers pulled hair from her pubis and tried to make her swallow it. A soldier thrust his fingers, covered by something rough like sand-paper, into her. She was severely torn and fainted without recovering until the next day. She presumes that they continued their acts of torture. The scene took place in the presence of her son aged eleven.

Mrs. .... is still under medical care.

Mrs. .... was raped at gunpoint in Camp Hardy, Thysville, on the 11th of July, toward 6 o'clock at night, immediately after the arrest of her husband.

Toward 8 a.m. on the same day, the Congolese soldiers returned and again raped Mrs. ...., as well as a neighbor, threatening them or their children. The raping continued during the whole night of 12-13th of July. The scenes often took place in the presence of the children, among whom two boys of 17 and 13 and a girl of 12.

The sentries, who were posted by a non-commissioned Congolese officer for the protection of the women, were the first to break into the house.

Mrs. .... was at Camp Hardy, Thysville, when her husband was

arrested on the 11th of July by Congolese soldiers. They searched the house and attempted to rape her in front of her son, aged 4, saying: "We are going to beat up your husbands and have a good time with you". She was hit with a rifle butt, and one of the children bit a soldier's leg. Three soldiers slapped the boy and put a bayonet to his heart, menacing him with their rifles, ready to shoot. They tried to rape Mrs. ....

The soldiers burnt the hand of the mother with a lighted cigarette to show the child what they would do if she continued to put up resistance.

The boy was finally taken to another room. Mrs. .... was raped continually from 6 till 8:30 p.m. At least a dozen Africans abused her. They left when they thought she would die.

On the 11th of July, Mrs. .... and her family were in a convoy of seven cars with people being evacuated towards Angola. At 8 in the evening, the last four cars were stopped at Sensikua (Songolo). The captives were taken to the ABAKO offices. All of them were beaten by civilians with belts, feet and fists. Mrs. .... was dragged by the hair from one room to another. The following day they were taken by Congolese soldiers to Camp Hardy, Thysville.

In the night of 12-13th of July, Congolese soldiers attempted to rape Mrs. A, as well as Mrs. B and Mrs. C in the sentries' room, in the presence of their children. Some of them held the women, while others attempted to rape them. One of the soldiers threatened Mrs. A. with his bayonet. Mrs. A.'s resistance was broken and she was finally raped by one soldier, and taken to a cell with her two young children who witnessed the scene. The soldiers returned to take away the children, whom, it seemed to her, she heard crying in the sentries' room. In the cell she was raped again by two soldiers. One held her by the throat, while the other abused her. At one moment, six soldiers were surrounding her. One of the soldiers who raped her, violently grasped and twisted her right breast. She was shouting at the top of her voice. Later, her children were brought back to her. She could hear her neighbor crying loudly, Mrs. B, who was the victim of the same acts of brutality.

A soldier returned to the cell, and exhibiting himself, demanded that Mrs. A. yield to him. He threatened to take her little girl away, if she did not consent. Nevertheless, she resisted, but was slapped repeatedly in the face.

Mr. .... confirmed that part of his wife's statement relating to the scenes they experienced together, and said that the men had

been maltreated. He himself had been beaten, his shoes stolen and he was bound hands and feet. He was also beaten by members of the ABAKO.

He heard the cries of women, he recognized the sound of his wife's voice and realized that she was being raped.

Also at Camp Hardy, Thysville, in the night of the 11th of July, a group of about ten soldiers, some of them drunk, came to the house of lieutenant A. where they found his wife, Mrs. B. and a family of friends C.

The soldiers got hold of Mrs. A and Mrs. B, and took them to the room where their children were sleeping. Mrs. B was raped, even though she was pregnant for five months, by two soldiers in succession, who had threatened her children aged 5 and 3 so that she could fear for their lives. Mrs. B is at present receiving medical treatment. In the same room, Mrs. A was raped by soldiers on the bed in which the children slept. Mrs. C, who was taken to another room, was raped after soldiers had begun to hit her baby 9 months old.

Mrs. A the wife of a Belgian officer at Camp Hardy, Thysville, gave life to a baby on the 2nd of July and left the hospital to return home. On the 11th, her husband and other Europeans were arrested by Congolese soldiers. She stayed at her home with three ladies and four children. Congolese soldiers came to search the house. They told Mrs. B. and Mrs. C. to go home. One of them slapped Mrs. B. in the face, and tightly pressed her throat with a muffler, before taking back Mrs. C.

Mrs. A. heard loud cries and learned that the soldier had tried to rape Mrs. C. Around midnight, after several attempts by Congolese soldiers to enter the house, six soldiers broke the window panes and penetrated into the bedroom where they found Mrs. A. and her children, and Mrs. C. and her child. They took away the child from Mrs. C. and gave it to Mrs. A., dragged the mother in the living room from where loud crying could immediately be heard. While Mrs. A. was in bed with two children, the soldier made four attempts to rape her, even though she was still torn and had several stitchings following her recent confinement.

Even though the act could not be fully perpetrated in view of the state of the victim, rape remains an established fact. Mrs. A. said that during the night soldiers slapped her little boy aged 3½ because he cried. Meanwhile, Mrs. C., had come back, she went to sleep with Mrs. A., and lost consciousness. Later she declared that five or

six soldiers had raped and beaten her. Mrs. D., told her later that although two months pregnant and under medical care, three soldiers had raped her. Mrs. A., heard from Mrs. E., that this woman had been raped countless times by the soldiers.

Mrs. X., was at Camp Hardy at Thysville, when 17 women and children were evacuated by train on July 7. On the 11th, her husband was arrested. She was alone with her two children and was harassed several times by the soldiers. Her window panes were broken, soon a soldier crashed into the room, threw her on the floor and raped her. Another soldier came to the house the same day and raped her too. About noon, five soldiers arrived. They pointed their bayonets at her chest, threatening to kill her. All five raped her. She was thus raped by seven soldiers.

On July 11, at about 6:30 p.m., Mrs. X., at Thysville, received soon after the arrest of her husband, the visit of soldiers who searched the house and took away the money. One of her friends who was present was raped by a soldier under threats. This person was raped twice more between the 11th and the 13th of July. Mrs. X., herself was raped on the morning of the 12th, although she was the mother of a six weeks' old child.

Mrs. X., lived with her husband, an officer, and her two children, 7 and 10 years of age, at Thysville. On July 11th, five soldiers rushed into the house. Three of them pushed her into the bedroom and each one raped her. They stole \$300, in Belgian francs. On July 12, Mrs. X., went to Mrs. B., where she found Mrs. C. Five soldiers broke the door down with their bayonets. Mrs. A., was raped by 2 soldiers, one of them was among those who had raped her the day before. She heard that Mrs. C., was raped also. She thinks—as nearly all the victims state—that a very great number of white women in Camp Hardy were raped. They are at present under medical care.

On the 12th, the civilians were released thanks to the intervention of Minister Ganshof van der Meersch and Mr. Diomi, Congolese Cabinet Minister.

On the 13th, the officers were released thanks to Minister Bomboko and to a newspaper man—a German, it seems. A convoy reached Leopoldville the same day. On the road, the refugees were injured and stoned. The soldiers first tried to send the men back to Thysville: a little further, they attacked the convoy and shot at it. The refugees were able to reach the airport thanks to the Belgian paratroopers.



## II—Kasai Province.

### *Luluabourg.*

In the afternoon of July 9th, the soldiers of the Force Publique at the General Gilliard Camp, seized the munitions dump; they disarmed the officers and the non-commissioned Belgian Officers and pushed them all, with their families, into the mess hall. Some of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers were molested and beaten. A lady and an adjutant who were driving to the camp, their car full of children, were subjected to gunshots.

Early in the evening of the 9th, a Belgian civilian who was inside the camp, was seriously wounded by a shot fired by a Congolese soldier. Taken to the hospital of Luluabourg, he was on the operating table when the soldiers attacked the hospital twice with machine guns. The surgeon who was operating on the wounded man could not give him the necessary care. A little later, about 20 men who were under siege in the Imokasai building, rushed out and succeeded, under the fire of soldiers, to evacuate the sick and the personnel of the hospital. After they left, it was completely ransacked. The wounded man died soon after his transfer from the hospital to the Imokasai building.

Immediately after the first turmoil, about 1500 Europeans re-trenched themselves in the Imokasai building; they soon were besieged by the Congolese troops who began to fire on them around 8 p.m. (July 9). The siege, with intermittent gunshots and machine gun fire, went on until the arrival of the paratroopers on the evening of the 10th. Some of the besieged were wounded. During the siege, the soldiers asked the besieged to surrender their arms but they refused.

A few Belgian members of the Congolese Security Service and their families had taken refuge in the Building of the Service at 9 p.m. They also were attacked by gunfire. Other Europeans had taken refuge in the Pax hospital.

On July 10th, at 7 a.m., the doors were demolished and the place was ransacked by a Congolese military patrol. A non-commissioned soldier coming into a room where he found Mr. X., fired twice. Mr. X., was hit in the belly while he had his hands in the air and while he cried: "Don't shoot, we have no arms".

As for the families who could not reach the Imokasai building, many of them were subjected to grave maltreatment. At the end of the afternoon of the 9th, jeeps and trucks with soldiers had spread through the town; the soldiers shot at passing cars, they looted houses and maltreated Europeans.

At about 7 p.m., a European civilian who was standing on his

doorstep, was killed by two shots, fired by four soldiers in a jeep. Two families, comprising several children each, were molested and beaten. Mrs. Z., was raped under threats by two policemen, in her house. Then the two families were taken to the military camp. The cars stopped in front of the prison and a crowd gathered, the soldiers declared that the prisoners had shot at them. The crowd got excited, the two mothers were undressed, molested and beaten. They were imprisoned; the husbands were beaten, one of them still shows traces of the beatings. Mrs. Y., was taken out of her house and raped on the road, in the presence of her three children and her husband who had been beaten before. Other women, among them an old lady, were undressed, molested, and humiliated in public.

In the afternoon of July 10th, the Belgian paratroopers arrived in Luluabourg. The whites were evacuated partly that same day, partly the next day.

### III—Equator Province.

#### *Boende.*

Boende was the end of the road for several government officials and settlers of the region. The sector seemed quiet until the 10th of July. On the 11th, as a result of the bad news from Ikela, the settlers and the officials tried to evacuate the women and the children. The settlers planned to come back, the officials wanted to remain at their posts. Their families left from Djolu, Befale, Bokutola, Befori and Lingomo, but the Congolese had already put up roadblocks at the instigation of the Force Publique (army) in order to prevent the whites from leaving. All those who were stopped on the roads, even if they tried to avoid Djolu by going to Bangui (former French Congo) by way of Libenge or Lisala, were sent to Djolu by the soldiers of the Force Publique.

As soon as they were arrested, they were searched and robbed of their money and valuables. The men were allowed to keep their trousers, their shoes and shorts were taken away. They were bound tightly. Women and children were separated from the men. The number of prisoners at Djolu increased steadily. All of them were severely beaten by rifle butts, they were slapped and kicked, they were spat upon and injured by the soldiers, policemen, and also by civilian Congolese incited by the soldiers. Finally, the soldiers had to protect the prisoners against the native population who wanted to torture the white men and abuse the white women. The Congolese had herded together 40 white men, as many women and at least 8 children.

The imprisoned women were publicly raped, several of them with a child in their arms, surrounded by soldiers, policemen and negro civilians who all had penetrated into the cells.

Eight children were present, in tears, during these repeated rapes which went on the whole night of the 11th to the 12th of July, accompanied by armed menace; often the menaces were directed at the children in order to intimidate the mothers.

The wife of an official who resisted was knocked down by the Congolese.

At daybreak, the missionaries of Djolu who had also been arrested, arrived. There were three sisters, their clothes in shreds, their capes torn away, who had been maltreated. A special inquiry on this case is under way.

Some people arrived who had been wounded by firearms: a lieutenant and an official. A doctor was prevented from taking care of the lieutenant; later he received permission to do so, he put on a bandage but this was immediately torn off by a Congolese soldier who wounded the eyebrow of the injured man.

From the 12th of July, between 6 and 7 a.m., the transportation was done in the following manner: a dozen men, tightly bound so that when one of them fell, all the other followed. They were beaten. The same day, everybody was put on trucks. A lady suffered from a heart condition: a doctor finally was authorized to help her. When he arrived, he was driven away. They left for Mompono and arrived about 3 p.m. On the road, the native population insulted the prisoners, spat on them, threw sand and sticks. Finally the Congolese soldiers who often stopped the convoy, were forced to protect the prisoners.

At Mompono the men were again locked up. At the prison there was a colonist wounded by three bullets in the thighs and one in the arm.

About 6 p.m., the prisoners were untied by a Congolese commander, taken to Boende on the 13th and to Leopoldville on the 14th.

*A few testimonies:*

Trouble started again on July 11, in the region of Djolu. In a mission post of that region, Father X received a number of refugees, among them a man seriously wounded by a shot from a Congolese soldier. On July 12, Father X was arrested by two soldiers; he was beaten on his back and knees. He was forced to lie flat and later on to run. The refugees and the nuns were forced out of the Mission. The same day, July 12, the nuns, according to the testimony of one of them, were put in jail with two ladies and a baby. Negro soldiers attacked one nun and after a fierce struggle, raped her. Later, they attacked the second nun. Two men trampled her under foot.

The nun lost consciousness and another nun said the sister had died. The soldiers were frightened and fled while the other soldiers reproached the attackers for having killed, which was not allowed. At 5:30 a.m., the white prisoners, men and women, were taken to another prison. All of them were in the nude, the nuns and missionaries included, their hands bound in the back. They were locked up in a hut where already twenty women and children had arrived. The soldiers asked why the nuns were not members of the party of Lumumba and if they had sexual intercourse with the missionaries. They promised each sister a soldier for the night. Trucks brought the captives to Monpono under the insults of the black population.

On the 12th of July, Mrs. A., 4 months pregnant, was standing with her two young children, in a group of men and women: a number of drunken soldiers arrived. They bound the men, hand and foot, and beat them. There were five women and seven children. The women were taken to a dark room. All of them were raped several times. Mrs. A., was raped 10 times. 3 children, aged 7 to 9, were present at these scenes. Later, Mrs. A., met nuns whose clothes had been torn and who told her that they had been raped at the Mission.

When Mrs. A., was taken from Djola to Mompoka, the group of whites was attacked by an excited crowd. Several Europeans were wounded by the natives, armed with spears.

Mr. X., of the Djola district declares—his statement being confirmed by his wife—that his wife was arrested by drunken soldiers on July 11, locked in a jail, together with four other ladies, while 3 sisters were imprisoned elsewhere.

The five ladies were raped, each of them at least 20 times, in the presence of 7 children. Mrs. X., having resisted was horribly beaten with a rifle butt and with fists all over her body. One of her companions offered herself to avoid her daughter, age 8, being raped.

The soldiers came in relays. Black policemen joined the rapers.

Meanwhile, Mr. X., together with 20 other men and two missionaries were imprisoned. The men were bound, lying on the ground. All of them were hit fifty times with rifle butts. Mr. X., witnessed the following scene: a Belgian officer was wounded. A doctor wanted to operate. In the midst of the operation, he was hit by a rifle butt. The officer howled in pain: the sergeant who had thrown the doctor to the ground hit the officer in the face with his rifle.

While the whites were taken by truck from Djola to Monpono, Mrs. X had a heart attack. A doctor tried to take care of her, a black sergeant threw her from the truck. She remained unconscious for a long time.

On the evening of the 12th, Mr. X., was allowed to visit his wife. She had lost her memory. Her memory returned partially when she returned to Belgium.

An officer at Djola, was attacked by soldiers of the Force Publique. He came to the assistance of the white people and was shot at by an automatic gun. He was wounded in the thigh. He was kicked and wounded in the face by rifle butts. Notwithstanding his wounds, he had to walk for a while to the Dongo prison where he was bound and locked up. The black soldiers prevented the doctor from taking care of him. The women in the group (eight of them, 5 among them nuns) were raped by the soldiers. The men were brutalized.

Mr. X., states also that several whites he had seen had been tattooed by the Negroes: they had cut the white men with a knife, making a vertical mark between the eyes.

In the night of July 11th, the Djola post was evacuated by convoy. The convoy was stopped for a moment and the men were separated from the women. The women were brutalized and raped all night by the soldiers and the police. One woman who resisted was knocked down in the presence of her eight children. At dawn, three nuns joined the group. Two had been raped. Mrs. Y., declared that she had been raped at least 20 times. During that time, the men, bound hand and foot, were beaten.

Mr. Z., head of a plantation, states that on July 11th, he was taken to the prison of Bokokolo. Women and children were separated from the men. The men were bound, hand and foot, and then roped together: they were maltreated all night long. They heard the cries of the women and children, and of a lieutenant of Djola who was seriously wounded. The black soldiers prevented a doctor from taking care of him; they beat the patient and the doctor with rifle butts.

On July 12th, the nuns of the Mission arrived in a pitiful state. They had been raped. A missionary who was with them, had seen the soldiers enter a place where women were hiding and come out later boasting to the husbands that they had had intercourse with their wives. The same day, the prisoners were taken by convoy to Monpono: on the road, at all the villages, roadblocks were put up to permit the local population to beat and insult the prisoners.

On the evening of July 11th, Mrs. G. and her family left Djolu. Arrested by negro soldiers, they were taken to the Djolu prison, men were separated from women. A hundred to a hundred and fifty negroes (soldiers, policemen and civilians) came to the prison. Mrs. G., was standing up with her 2 months' baby in her arms. In that

position, Mrs. G., held by negroes, was raped by others, all the while menaced by rifles. During that night, Mrs. G., was raped about 20 times. She was hurled on the floor, the negroes threw themselves on her. They tore her underclothes, tore at her pubic hair. The other women were also raped in the presence of their children. During the night of July 11th, several negroes tried to rape a seven year old girl. Then Mrs. G., was again raped. All that time, the prisoners were menaced by guns. Mrs. G.'s baby was so maltreated that the mother considers it a miracle that it is still alive. The negroes threatened to cook mother and child and eat them.

During that same night, Mrs. G., was authorized to look for food and care for the baby and for her husband who was locked up with other men in a special room. She saw there a number of men, bound hand and foot, roped together, their faces bloody, half naked. Several had broken teeth. In order to feed them, she had to put a bottle to their lips and she had to give them soaked bread. A lieutenant, wounded in the leg by gunfire, was lying in a pool of blood, his eyes and teeth bloody.

Mrs. G., came back then, under armed guard, to the place where the women were kept: the rapes went on; at dawn she was taken to another room where she was raped again.

A number of nuns joined the prisoners. Three among them said that they had been raped. On the 12th of July, at about 8 a.m., the prisoners were led to the camp of Monpono. On the road, they were attacked by natives who shot arrows at them, throwing spears and sticks. Three soldiers again raped her on the road.

Mr. X., states that on July 11th, a convoy of cars was organized in Djolu, in order to evacuate the women and children. The first car was able to escape. The second one was destroyed by gunfire and the driver was hit. The third one was halted. The soldiers stole everything that the occupants had in their possession. The men were hit with rifle butts, bound together, hands behind their backs. At regular intervals, the soldiers loaded their guns, menaced the prisoners and hit them. Civilian negroes did the same.

White women were locked up opposite the place where the occupants of the car were held. About 10 p.m., the men heard screams and shouts. Next morning, the white women declared that all night long they had been raped an undetermined number of times by soldiers and civilians. According to the testimony of every white woman, all of them were raped at least 20 times, in the presence of their children.

Transmitted by the Belgian Government Information Center, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., which is registered with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., as an agent of the Belgian Government, Brussels, Belgium. A copy of this material is being filed with the Department of Justice, where the registration statement of the Belgian Foreign Office is available for inspection. Registration under the Foreign Agents Registration Act does not indicate approval or disapproval of this material by the United States Government.



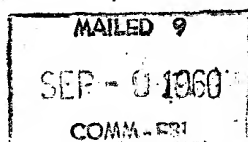
September 8, 1960

REC- 17

105-34237-  
Mr. Robert B. Patterson  
Executive Secretary  
Association of Citizens' Councils  
of Mississippi  
115 Howard Street  
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Patterson:

Your letter of August 30, 1960, with  
enclosures, has been received, and I wish to thank  
you for your thoughtfulness in sending this material  
to me.



Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

1. - Memphis - Enclosure

NOTE: Patterson is a source of information regarding the above-mentioned organization for the Memphis Office. Accordingly, favorably acknowledged his letters of the past. The above-men group is controversial in nature and a large number of promine belong. The purpose of the group is expressed to be maintain school segregation and prevention of violence. Bufiles reflect request of the (NOTE CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RWE:Idg/mem (4)

67 NOV 17 1960

NOTE continued...

Department we conducted investigations of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi in 1954 and it was developed that economic pressure was being brought in certain instances against Negroes. The Department ruled that activities of the group did not bring the organization within the purview of Executive Order 10450. No reference is made to Patterson's comment that FBI is being misused as it is felt his views are such that any response may evoke a debate. Enclosures were a copy of an article which appeared in the 8-27-60 Leflore County, Mississippi, "Greenwood Commonwealth" concerning the fact that individuals did not have to answer FBI Agents when being questioned on civil rights matters. Other enclosure was a pamphlet regarding the Congolese Army action against whites published by the Belgian Government Information Center, New York City.

Routing Slip  
FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

Date 9-6-60

To

☒ Director

Att

*CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION*

FILE #

105-34

3

☐ SAC

Title

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

*CITIZENS COUNCILS*

*RACIAL MATTERS*

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign.....Reassign.....

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline.....

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ For information

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Open Case

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Recharge serials

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Return serials

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Send Serials.....

to

☐ Submit new charge-out

☐ Submit report by .....

☐ Type

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED **REC-34**

**EX 109**

25 SEP 13 1960

ENCLOSURE

50 SEP 16 1960

See reverse side

SAC *W. W. BROMWELL*

Office *NEW ORLEANS*

*file*

*Central Research*

*105-34-237-450*



ENCLOSURE

105-34237-430

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## THE PUERTO RICAN PROBLEM

By DREW L. SMITH

Member of the Louisiana Bar, New Orleans

Although the United States by the acquisition of Alaska in 1867, had already taken her first step into the field of territorial possessions, this nation was really catapulted into the realm of empire by the Spanish-American War.

As a result of this "little war" the United States acquired for the first time overseas possessions. Hawaii was annexed in the midst of the conflict, the Philippines and Puerto Rico by the Treaty of Paris in 1898.

Growing out of the cession of Puerto Rico to the United States, has come one of the most troublesome migrations to our shores this country has ever experienced.

In order to understand what causes the perpetuation of this problem, and what must be done to solve it, we should examine something of Puerto Rico's history prior to the Spanish-American War, and what her status has been, and now is, with respect to the United States.

### PUERTO RICO UNDER SPAIN

The Island of Puerto Rico was discovered by Columbus for Spain in 1493. Subsequently Spaniards settled the Island, exterminated the Indian inhabitants, and imported large numbers of negroes to perform their labor.

For over four hundred years Puerto Rico remained under the jurisdiction of Spain. Through those centuries it is important to note the progress she made from an inferior colonial status to that of an autonomous province of the Spanish Kingdom.

By the Spanish Constitution of 1876 the people of Puerto Rico secured their ancient rights and liberties. They were accorded equality under the law and the Constitution was extended to include the overseas provinces of Spain.

180 Stat. 1754

By doing this the Monarchy clearly intended to fully recognize them as citizens of Spain, with all the liberties enjoyed by Spaniards at home. The Constitution further provided that the colonial system would gradually provide for greater autonomy for the Puerto Ricans. With representation in Madrid, with Spanish citizenship and with the protection of a Bill of Rights, within the Spanish Constitution very similar to our own, Puerto Ricans stood on the threshold of complete self government at the time the Spanish-American War broke out.

These freedoms and liberties gained by the Puerto Rican people were not easily won. As early as 1820, they made an effort to throw off the Spanish yoke and obtain their independence. This rebellion was suppressed, as were others, by force of arms including their last and most important revolt in 1868.

### PUERTO RICO'S FORMER STATUS UNDER THE UNITED STATES

With this as a background we may proceed to a better understanding of the Puerto Rican problem as it has developed since Puerto Rico became an American possession.

Beginning with the Treaty of Paris it is observed that the Congress was authorized thereunder to determine the political status of the Island. This produced the Foraker Act<sup>2</sup> that provided for the first civil government of Puerto Rico. Under this Act, the Island was given the status of a territory, and its inhabitants were made citizens of Puerto Rico.

In 1917 the Jones Act<sup>3</sup> was passed which among other things granted United States citizenship to the Puerto Ricans.

<sup>2</sup>31 Stat. 77 (1900)

<sup>3</sup>39 Stat. 951

people. This was by far the most important feature of the act as it gave them unrestricted freedom to migrate to mainland United States with full rights of citizenship. In 1947 the people of the island were given the right to elect their own governor.

#### PUERTO RICO'S PRESENT STATUS UNDER THE UNITED STATES

Pursuant to Public Law 600<sup>4</sup> which was enacted by the Congress in 1950, the Puerto Rican people approved a new constitution, and on July 25, 1952 Puerto Rico became a Commonwealth in association with the United States.

It is most interesting to note that the said law granting this Commonwealth form of government was in the nature of a compact. This does not mean that the agreement was one between sovereign nations. It was however, certainly not a unilateral act, but rather in the nature of an agreement between two governments, which may be viewed as setting the stage for final Congressional enactment creating complete independence for Puerto Rico.

Under Commonwealth status Puerto Rico is ostensibly a self governed Island, but not independent, since they do not control their external relations with other nations. The provisions of the pre-existing Organic Act of 1917, were mainly repealed upon the coming into effect of Public Law 600, but some sections were continued in force under the Puerto Rican Federal Relations Act.<sup>5</sup> Most important among the retained sections is the Resident Commissioner to the United States with a seat in Congress, but no vote in the House of Representatives, and the grant of American citizenship to Puerto Ricans<sup>6</sup>.

The Puerto Rican movement to the mainland began in 1917 and continued at a slow pace until 1931. From 1931 to 1934 there was a reverse movement to Puerto Rico due to the great depression. From 1935 the flow resumed and has steadily increased to the point where approximately 40,000 of them come into continental United States annually. The rate of migration has over the years largely been determined by economic conditions. In 1953, a year of great prosperity 51,800 Puerto Ricans flooded New York City. In 1954, a recession year, the influx dropped by two-thirds.

The following table<sup>7</sup> shows how the 1957-1958 recession affected Puerto Rican migration:

	Total to the United States	To New York City
1956	52,315	34,000
1957	37,728	22,600
1958	27,728	17,000

Estimates as of December, 1958, give a figure of 900,000 Puerto Ricans<sup>8</sup> in continental United States. The greater part of this population still lives in New York City although the proportion settling there has fallen from 95 per cent in 1937 to 60 per cent in 1958. Chicago also has

a big Puerto Rican population which would be considerably larger were it not for the one year residence requirement for relief in Illinois.<sup>9</sup> This wise law has helped to hold down the welfare load the city is carrying.

#### ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF PUERTO RICO

The racial composition of Puerto Rico has a most important bearing on the migration problem. By the census of 1950<sup>10</sup>, the Island had a population of 2,210,703 of which number 1,762,411 are returned as white and 446,948, as negroes, with 1,344 other races.

Mainland Americans who are concerned about this migration from a racial standpoint, may draw small comfort from the above figures which show a preponderance of the population as white, since the color line is much less sharply drawn in Puerto Rico than in continental United States. As a consequence large numbers of Puerto Ricans are classed as white who are in fact negroes with varying amounts of white blood. By the standards of census taking on the mainland a majority of the people would unquestionably be classified as negroes. Moreover, though no study seems to be available showing the racial elements involved in this migration, it is clearly apparent from general observation that the vast majority of Puerto Ricans drifting to the mainland are negroes.

Crime, poverty, ill health, illegitimacy and illiteracy among the migrants has finally driven a number of well known northern liberals to plead that something be done to curtail their influx into a number of cities.

In New York, Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz recently urged Mayor Robert F. Wagner to make a radio appeal, advising these people of the true conditions in the City. In support of his plea, Judge Leibowitz submitted figures to a United States Senate Subcommittee, before which he appeared as a witness, showing Puerto Ricans with only seven per cent of New York City's population were involved in 22.3 per cent of that city's juvenile delinquency cases during the first eight months of 1959.

Judge Leibowitz also proposed a one year residence law for relief to discourage Puerto Ricans from coming to New York. The New York Legislature responding to the growing pressure of the problem, recently passed such a bill requiring a one year residence in the state to be eligible for relief. This bill was promptly vetoed by Governor Rockefeller<sup>11</sup>, thereby depriving the people of New York of the sorely needed protection such a law would have afforded them.

#### WHAT CAUSES THE PROBLEM AND WHAT IS THE DANGER?

Taking all of the essentials of this migration into consideration, it is obviously not a problem because the Puerto Rican migrants have a low economic status, a difference of language, or a high illiteracy rate, but primarily and fundamentally because of their racial characteristics.

The clear proof of this, is that the Dutch, the Germans,

<sup>4</sup>64 Stat. 319

<sup>5</sup>Id. at 319

<sup>6</sup>Note 4 supra

<sup>7</sup>Cong. Record October 5, 1959

<sup>8</sup>U. S. News, Dec. 7, 1959

<sup>9</sup>Ill. Rev. Stat. 1953

<sup>10</sup>Characteristics of the Population U. S. Census 1950

<sup>11</sup>UPI Dispatch March 23, 1960



the French, the Scandinavians and other European nationalities that have come to Puerto Rico. They speak English, and generally without any education or funds.

The vital difference is that these European immigrants were of the Caucasian race, endowed with all of the attributes of that race to advance and achieve, whereas the Puerto Rican migrants are principally of the negro race, burdened with all its inherent incapacities that have proven to be so destructive to civilizations and nations throughout history.

Wherein then does the basic danger of this problem lie? The menace is broadly contained in the continued inpouring of a racially different stock into White America, thereby adding inevitably to the racial diversification of this nation that has become, and remains a world power only because of the Caucasian race. The United States sorely beset by racial ills cannot afford a permanent Puerto Rican migration.

#### WHAT IS THE ANSWER TO THE PROBLEM?

The only long range solution to the Puerto Rican problem is for the Congress to grant independence to Puerto Rico.

As has been seen, the Island had gained near autonomy under Spanish sovereignty. The first and most important steps toward independence had already been taken before the Spanish-American War. It is quite evident that before long Puerto Rico would have won her complete independence from Spain, just as every one of her other possessions had previously gained freedom throughout Spanish America. Without fault on her part she was deprived of her manifest destiny by the Spanish-American War.

Puerto Rico remains the one mistake growing out of that conflict that may yet be rectified. Why should the United States persist in maintaining a colony, over that Island? Completely foreign to Continental America, geographically, linguistically, and by national and ethnic origin, it is ineradicably a segment of the Hispanic-American community. It is certainly no less a part of that world than is Cuba, Costa Rica or Nicaragua.

Can the United States advance one sound reason why she permitted Spain to cede Puerto Rico to her while Cuba was granted immediate freedom? Moreover, why has the United States failed to subsequently grant Puerto Rico her independence as she so wisely granted the Philippines in 1946?

The answer is crystal clear. The United States is short-sightedly and tragically changing its policy of withdrawing its sovereignty over territories and peoples, to one of permanent expansion by way of statehood, and continuing supervision and control through the method of Commonwealth association. Fortunately, for all concerned, Puerto Rico yet retains a political status which enables her to petition the Congress for complete freedom.

#### THE REPUBLIC OF PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico has every reason to desire absolute independence from the United States. Only as a sovereign nation could she stand on an equal footing with her sister countries throughout the West Indies, of which she is an integral part, the Caribbean area, the whole of Latin America and over the entire world.

Anything less than a free Republic will bring the Puerto Rican people only a limited reward for their long struggle for independence. Independence means more than the right to vote or to have equality before the law. Its most essential quality in addition to every other right of self gov-

ernment is the freedom to deal with other countries as a sovereign nation. As a Commonwealth, Puerto Rico cannot function freely as an independent nation. Even as a State in the Federal Union, she would find herself in many ways irrevocably subject to the jurisdiction of the National Government, without full self governing power, and with no power whatever to deal separately with foreign nations.

Thus it becomes quite apparent that the sending of Senators and Representatives to the National Congress, and becoming a part of our electoral system as a State, cannot compare with the completeness of freedom that can come to the people of Puerto Rico only through the creation of a sovereign nation.

The United States on her part would be greatly benefited by granting independence to Puerto Rico. She would attain far greater stature in the eyes of the world as a nation that truly believes in voluntarily relinquishing her control over a people, who have for so long cherished a dream of independence. By a withdrawal of her sovereignty over Puerto Rico, the United States would duplicate the brilliant stroke of Philippine independence that gained us more prestige and respect in the Far East than anything else we have ever done.

The establishment of a free Republic of Puerto Rico would materially ease the fears of every smaller country, particularly in the Western Hemisphere, that the United States has no intention of absorbing them by the "Statehood," "Commonwealth," or the "Territory" process.

Statehood for Puerto Rico certainly would not benefit the United States. It is less an answer to the Puerto Rican question than is a Commonwealth. Indeed, it is infinitely more dangerous since it would make the migration problem a permanent one, and because it would irrevocably draw Puerto Rico into the inner councils of our Government by their election of Senators and Representatives to the National Congress.

That they would attack some of our most protective laws there can be no doubt. This is already happening in the case of Hawaii whose new Senator Hiram L. Fong<sup>13</sup> is now urging the revision of our immigration policies so that a far greater number of Orientals may be admitted to the United States. Here we have an example of what to expect should Puerto Rico be admitted as a State. It is certain that her Congressional delegation would support and thereby add weight to such harmful proposals as this. Our immigration law is our first line of defense against Communism and needs to be strengthened rather than weakened.

By the establishment of an independent Puerto Rico, the United States would place the migration question in a position where it could be solved by remedial legislation substantially curtailing or even stopping the influx entirely.

Puerto Rican independence would also halt the reckless march of American expansionism that can only lead in the end to national weakness and eventual decay, just as it has for all other civilizations and nations throughout history.

Simultaneously with the proclaiming of independence, the United States would, of course, as she did in the case of the Philippines<sup>14</sup>, enter into a treaty with Puerto Rico retaining the use of such bases as the United States by agreement with her may deem necessary for the mutual protection of the two countries.

Puerto Rico has acquired with Commonwealth status near independence. The United States should now complete the job and quickly grant her full freedom and sovereignty.

(Continued on Page 4)



It is stated Puerto Rico is a Commonwealth under an association with the United States, or to make Puerto Rico a State, and create a continuing source of unbridled Communist infiltration into the United States. Puerto Rican Communists, as American citizens may migrate from Puerto Rico to any point in Continental United States, as freely as the citizens of one State may cross into another. This creates a far more perilous situation for the United States than would a free Puerto Rico whose nationals would be subject to the same financial, health and other background restrictions required of immigrants coming from other Western Hemisphere countries.

If the United States is to be influenced by the argument that a free Puerto Rico would become another Cuba, then it must be recognized that Mexico, always a center of Communist activity, should then be annexed by the United States, with whom she has a common land border, in order to prevent Communist aggression from that country. We cannot be led into fundamental errors because of political upheavals in Latin American countries. Major answers to the question of Communism in the Caribbean insofar as our safety is concerned, is to drastically reduce and screen the Puerto Rican migration, and to rigidly enforce the Monroe Doctrine throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Several bills and resolutions have been introduced in the Congress in recent years seeking the independence of Puerto Rico. (See H. R. 4404, and S. 1158, 80th Cong. 1st Sess., H. R. 7746, 81st Cong. 2nd Sess., H. Res. 455, 83rd Cong. 2nd Sess., H. R. 1868, 86th Cong. 1st Sess.)

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## THE PUERTO RICAN PROBLEM

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June 23, 1960

~~H. E. SPITSBERGEN,~~

~~President~~

~~Associates~~

~~CAPT. TOM L. GIBSON~~

~~JOHN K. CHIPPEN~~

~~HON. VIRGINIA JENCKES~~

Mr. William B. Aycock, President  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear President Aycock:

"The Negro and the Schools" by Mr. Ashmore is an endorsement of the premise that the Negro is inadequate because of abuse and oppression of other races, and if given an equal chance will be equal in achievement of any race. The book also endorses the premise that persons who oppose integration are race haters. Of course, if that is true then integrationists also are race haters, particularly of the Caucasian race.

However, responsible people who oppose integration do it on the ground that the Negro is inadequate, ~~inherently not because of abuse~~. Consequently, in the building and maintaining of a civilization, a most difficult task, he must play a subordinate part. Any other course would be unequal protection of the law--unjust discrimination against ability or efficiency.

With respect to inadequacy, the record shows that the Negro makes no headway from near barbarism unless he is awakened by contacts with races which gained prestige in spite of the maximum of hardships and oppression. That fact expresses superiority in building civilizations. Moreover, wherever the Negro, even though of mixed blood, is the dominating influence, the moral and academic standards are low. And most tragic, the other races under such circumstances lower their standards. It cannot be moral, Christian or beneficial to lower standards. Such a course is detrimental to all. Mr. Ashmore's recommendation for a temporary acceptance of lower standards to accommodate the Negro appears to be an ill-advised calculated risk.

- SEE OVER -

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The Negro has a God-decreed disadvantage. No normal person wants his color of skin, nor any of the unfortunate features prominent in the colored race. One so afflicted, because of constant rejection, is sure to have a complex which may easily be changed to aggressive hatred. The NAACP is effective in that area. Anyone so functioning is exercising poor judgment, or is naturally brutal, immoral and unchristian, or anti-Caucasian.

Because of the constant attack on the character of these who support segregation it is pertinent to say that the integrationist is insincere. He proclaims that a mixed race will be beneficial, or else that there is no danger of that. However, in their coercion before the passing of another century the Negro or a mixed race will be in the ascendancy. When that occurs the nation will be a ready prey for outside hostility--the Soviet Union for instance.

b6  
b7C

The University therefore is under an obligation to submit records where the Negro voluntarily, and confronted with the maximum of hardships, including death, migrated to other lands and there built a civilization which parallels what the Anglo-Saxon did. That is necessary if there is to be a basis for Mr. Ashmore's suggested calculated risk, or evidence that the segregationist is needlessly alarmed.

That there are some members of the colored race superior to some members of the White race is freely admitted. But that fact is not germane to the issue.

What are the "loaves and fishes", "pottage" and "silver" which prompt Universities to be so pro-Negro and anti-Caucasian? One thing is sure the agitation, because of the fear it engenders is bringing again to the fore President Lincoln's recommendation of complete separation--removal from the country. Racial pride and a spirit of independence should prompt them, as it did Anglo-Saxons, to take such a course.

I write this letter because the issue is controversial. Universities should therefore set up both sides of the issue.

With malice toward none and charity for all,

Most sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

# The Challenge To The South And How It Must Be Met

An address by L. H. Perez, District Attorney of St. Bernard and Plaquemines Parishes, Louisiana, as featured speaker at a leadership meeting at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel near Biloxi, Miss., July 21, in which he presented the background to the problems confronting the South posed by the National Democratic platform adopted at the Los Angeles Convention, and offered a solution to the problems which rests in the hands of the people. He cautioned the people that without organization there will be disunity and final surrender to the Communists.

He stressed the need for white solidarity. He likened the Democratic platform to the communist manifesto that would surrender our national sovereignty, and explained how the people of the South could elect independent electors, without a third party which could restore the balance of power to the South by proving the South has the strongest bloc of presidential electoral votes.

To understand what is happening here and elsewhere in this country in the racial struggle, we must go back to the Black Monday decision of the United States Supreme Court.

That decision marked the pro-communist penetration of the highest court in the land.

That decision was a treasonable adoption by the U. S. Supreme Court of the attack made by the Carnegie Foundation of Alger Hiss fame against the constitutional convention presided over by George Washington, who previous to the days of Communist infiltration in Washington, was reverently referred to as the Father of our country; and of James Madison who was called the father of the Constitution in our country's early history, and of Thomas Jefferson who was recognized as the chief architect of the Declaration of Independence.

It was these great founding forefathers and other patriotic leaders to whom all Americans owe our great heritage of liberty and freedom, that a hybrid new-deal, fair-deal, modern Republican United States Supreme Court, (the members of which are not fit to shine the boots of our great patriotic forefathers) repudiated in the Black Monday decision. They adopted pro-communist writings on sociology exclusively as authority for their decision, instead of provisions of the United States Constitution as interpreted by the same and other courts for over a hundred years.

At the same time the court affirmed statements from the Carnegie-Myrdal "American Dilemma", that 1. "the Constitutional Convention was nearly a plot against the common people." 2. "The Constitution is in many respects impractical and ill-suited for modern conditions." 3. "American liberty was dangerous to equality."

Not only did every member of the court who supported the infamous Black Monday decision which attempted to inflict upon a proud freedom-loving people the curse of Communistic regimentation in direct violation of their oaths to support the constitution, but these nine pitiful, treasonable men chided the American people and other officials for paying due respect to the constitution when the court held along with Myrdal, and Alger Hiss, and the Carnegie Foundation that, and I quote

"The worship of the Constitution also is a most flagrant violation of the American creed" (which Myrdal created in his bid for soci-racial equality as the amalgamator of races.)"

#### **Equality Makes All Men Sluggards**

Alexander Hamilton speaking at the Constitutional convention in Philadelphia said:

"Inequality will exist as long as liberty exists. It unavoidably results from that very liberty itself."

Every mind assented.

It is inequality that gives enlargement to intellect energy, virtue, love and wealth. Equality of intellect stabilizes mediocrity. Equality of wealth makes every man poor. Equality of energy renders all men sluggards. Equality of virtue suspends all men without the gates of heaven. Equality of love would stultify every manly passion, destroy every family altar and mongrelize the races of men.

In his great work on Civil Liberty and Self-Government (1880) at page 334, Francis Lieber said: "Equality absolutely carried out leads to communism."

~~"Communism is but another name for equality in slavery."~~

When the Supreme Court junked the Anglo-Saxon concept of equal protection under the law, for soci-racial equality, or social equality under the Constitution, it placed the U. S. Constitution in the same category with the Constitutions which contain the concept of social equality, such as Latvia, Estonia, (both Russian Satelites), the Mongol Peoples Republic, The Ukranian SSR and the USSR, (Russia).

So, we have been taken in the Russian orbit by infiltration from within.

It would have been far better if the court had followed its own decision two years before, that:

"It is not within our competence to confirm or deny claims of

social scientists as to the dependence of the individual on the position of his racial or religious group in the community."

#### **Pro-Communist Evidence Basis of Ruling**

Where did the court get these so-called "modern authorities"?

They had not been offered or introduced in evidence. Some of them made their first appearance in a brief filed by the pro-Communist dominated NAACP, the American Jewish Congress and others in the secret chambers of the judges.

Such "modern authorities" could not have been admitted in evidence if tendered, because their content was no more than hearsay, fiction and gossip.

The very use of such authority as evidence, without opportunity to examine, explain or rebut was held to a denial of "due process of law" in other cases by the very court which used it to reject jurisprudence and to amend the Constitution in 1954.

The same court, through Justices Brandeis, Cardozo and Holmes had held that nothing can be treated as evidence which has not been introduced as such, and that to decide a case on any evidence not of record constituted a denial of the fundamentals of a trial, and such would not be the fair hearing essential to due process, but instead would be condemnation without trial.

#### **Law of Land Propaganda**

That decision, spawned in the Communistic conspiracy, and the treasonable violation of our Constitution by the nine men on that Court, was followed by a general avalanche of propaganda to brainwash the American people into accepting the Black Monday decision as an interpretation by the United States Supreme Court of a provision of the Constitution, (which it was not), - and as the supreme law of the land.

That decision, based upon direct repudiation of the Constitution and its framers was nothing more nor less than a fellow traveller blank check to the pro-Communist dominated NAACP to go into any and all of the Federal courts of the land and secure bogus Communistic decrees for forced racial integration, regimentation, and the ultimate amalgamation of the American people, to our certain destruction and, in the end, the surrender to the worldwide Communist conspiracy.

Every effort has been made to have the Congress of the United States legislate that treasonable action of the U. S. Supreme Court into law and may I tell you, my friends, that if it were not for such courageous, and patriotic men such as Mississippi's senior senator, James Eastland, and the outstanding cooperative efforts of other great southerners in Congress such as Senators Strom Thurman, Sam Irvin, Olin Johnston, Harry Byrd, and a few others, to whom we might give honorable mention, bills introduced by Hubert



Humphrey, Lehman, Javits, Morse, Emanuel Seller, and other fellow Travellers, would long since have been included in the Federal statutes to plague each and every one of us into the Communist way of life.

What, may we ask, is the motive or reason behind this almost insane, vicious drive for racial integration?

We know that it started with the Communist manifesto and the Stalin orders to foment racial turmoil and strife — yes, and a revolution in the black belt of the United States so that the Stalin Russian government would recognize the black belt as an independent negro state within our midst.

But, failing in that, Stalin's politburo decided upon a plan of infiltration in America.

#### **Conspiracy To Destroy America**

That plan has succeeded beyond their fondest hopes. The Communist plan for a collectivist state and tyrannical socialism has been adopted in this country by ambitious national politicians, and every so-called loyalist lends himself to the Communist conspiracy to socialize, to regiment, to create turmoil and confusion, to destroy the right of self-government and constitutional guarantees of liberty and freedom of choice in our daily lives.

#### **Demo Platform Denies Rights of Man**

If you want a real Communist indoctrination course, read the Democratic platform labelled "The Rights of Man" adopted at the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles a few days ago. That platform promises to take care of and to provide for everybody from the cradle to the grave, not only here in this country, but throughout the so-called free world including the neutralist nations of Asia, Africa and lastly Latin America.

While that platform proclaims against the evils of Communism they slyly say to the rulers of the Communist world, and I quote —

~~"We recognize and welcome the irresistible momentum of the~~ world revolution and shall identify the American policy with its values and objectives.

"We confidently accept your challenge to competition in every field of human effort."

That's the kind of double talk you will find throughout this Democratic platform.

The platform goes all-out for strengthening the United Nations to strengthen the world court and the establishment of world law; to promote the world's economic and social development, and to top it all, this so-called democratic platform advocates absolute adherence to the world court and the outright repeal of the Connally-Vandenburg amendment to the United Nations charter by which the sovereignty of the United States as a nation was preserved against international meddling in our domestic affairs.



To surrender our national sovereignty to a world court is to surrender to world Communism.

#### **Platform Supporters Are Traitors**

The authors of that traitorous plank and those who support it can only be looked upon as traitors to their country. We know to what excesses the United States Supreme Court has indulged in against the States by usurpation of ungranted powers.

Can we expect less usurpation from a conglomerate world court if our national sovereignty were surrendered to it and the United States then would be subjected to harassment of all types of litigation which the evil genius of Communism could concoct against us for world propaganda and other self-serving purposes?

There are other evidences of surrendering to the Communist conspiracy in the Democratic platform. One is the promise to revive the so-called "Full Employment" project represented by a former Democratic administration bill which simply provided that if the government wasn't satisfied that industry was giving enough employment in the community, why the government would simply seize the plant or the farms, pay the owners off in script or bonds and load the payrolls for "Full employment."

Yet, we hear howls of anger against Fidel Castro!

Another platform plank is to revive the campaign for FEPC, — to set up a so-called "Fair Employment Practices Commission," supposedly to see to it that all the negroes and the erstwhile chosen people would get top priority jobs in industry and business throughout the land.

#### **FEPC Means Government Control of all Jobs in Private Industry**

But we know that the real purpose of an FEPC is government control and politicalization of the 70 million or more jobs in private industry and agriculture which, as sure as destiny, would lead to a one-party system in this country — as in Russia.

The Hubert Humphreys, Emanuel Sellers, the Lehmans, Javits, the Morses and other fellow travellers who advocate this FEPC government control of all jobs in private industry, know what they are about.

Did any of you hear their flannel mouths shouting for an FEPC law under a Republican President? NO. They want an FEPC under a Democratic President to perpetuate their pro-Communist domination of the United States and to complete the destruction of the American system of free enterprise and our liberty and freedom as American citizens.

Do you need more proof of this, — then look to Article IV of the Democratic platform which proposes to have Congress enact laws

and to use the full powers of the federal government to prohibit "discrimination" in voting (including the elimination of literacy tests), in education, (including the integration of every school district in the country by 1963), in the administration of justice, in housing, in employment, in all public facilities, to make the "Civil Rights" Commission permanent, and to assure equal access to all Americans regardless of race, creed or color to all areas of community life, - meaning interracial marriage in all States of the Union under federal law, as advocated by the N.A.A.C.P.

The Los Angeles Convention Democratic platform embodies everything advocated by the 1928 platform for the Communist Party of America with regard to the negro masses in the United States. Its official organ stated that, "The negro question in America must be treated in its relation to the liberation struggle of the proletariat against American imperialism. The struggle against white oppression of the negro masses is a part of the proletarian revolution in America against Capitalism."

They proceed to tear up what's left of the Constitution, after what the United States Supreme Court did to it, and they propose to protect these "rights" as interpreted by the Supreme Court by making it the duty of the President to see that these rights are respected and the Constitution and laws as interpreted by the Supreme Court are faithfully executed.

#### **Little Rock Incident Example of "Duty of President"**

And what is meant by the "duty of the President?" That is a matter of record in the infamous Little Rock incident.

The platform pledges that the Attorney General of the United States hereafter will bring all suits necessary against the state and local registration election and school officials in Federal courts, so that the NAACP will be spared this trouble and expense.

And on top of all that, the Democratic platform proposes to railroad these new so-called Civil Right laws through Congress by repealing the right of unlimited debate in the Senate and enforcing a gag rule and also to deprive the House Rules Committee of its authority to process legislation for action on the floor of the House of Congress.

Just what does all this spell out when analyzed? Most of these suggestions have been introduced by pro-Communist and fellow travellers in Congress. They are not new.

#### **Federal Control of Voter Registration and Local Elections**

Under the Civil Rights Commission authority, which is to be made permanent, the Federal government practically takes over the right of voter registration and the control of all state and local elections to the precinct level with the threat ever present of

Federal court injunctions and federal penalty for its violation. So we are to have federal court dominated elections.

#### **State Law Enforcement Would Be Destroyed**

Next, the proposition against so-called discrimination in the administration of justice has been included in omnibus Civil Rights bills introduced in Congress by Sells, Javits, Humphrey and others of their ilk and what do they mean by discrimination in the administration of justice?

They would place heavy penalties against all those who have to do with state law enforcement against criminals, if they were negroes, and if the Federal courts disagreed with them.

We know what the U. S. Supreme Court does invariably in freeing negro degenerates who rape white women.

But, in such a case under the platform's proposal for a law against discrimination in the administration of justice, the sheriff or his deputies, who made the arrest, the jailor, the prosecuting attorney, the trial judge, and the members of the jury could be held under such a federal law at any time a federal court set aside a guilty verdict of a negro under state law under technicality of "lack of due process of law under the 14th Amendment."

By that suggestion the Democratic platform would destroy state law enforcement against all negroes. The law of the jungle would prevail. Every man would be on his own. His only protection would be his shot gun.

Under the provisions injecting the U. S. Attorney General in every type of harassing litigation against state and local officials in this overall plan of Communist regimentation and racial amalgamation, every vestige and hope of peace and security of the white American citizen would be destroyed and he and his loved ones would be left unprotected against the rapacious assaults of the negroes in our midst.

To summarize this outrageous document called the Democratic platform, we might well call it a Communist indoctrination course, or more appropriate still, it might well be called a Congolese Constitution to legalize assault and violence by the blacks against the whites, backed up by the coercive power of the Federal government to destroy the peace and security and the liberties and freedom of our people.

This platform would make a myth of our basic American heritage of freedom of choice.

#### **Democratic Platform Repudiates Jefferson**

This Democratic platform, which would destroy every vestige of States Rights and liberty and freedom of our people, lies when it

says that it is based upon principles advocated by Thomas Jefferson. This is no longer the party of Jefferson. It has been captured by false leaders who bear official citations of numerous Communist front and subversive affiliations.

Jefferson, in his autobiography, states his true principle of states rights. Let me quote him:

"It is not by the consolidation, or concentration of powers, but by their distribution, that good government is effected.

"Were not this great country already divided into states, that division must be made, that each might do for itself what concerns itself directly, and what it can so much better do than a distant authority.

"Every state again is divided into counties, each to take care of what lies within its local bounds; each county again into townships or wards, to manage minuter details.

"It is by this partition of cares, descending in graduation from general to particular, that the mass of human affairs may be best managed for the good and prosperity of all.

"The concept of Government expressed in the phrase of the Declaration of Independence, 'Deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed', can find its full realization only in the States themselves, because it is only through the States that Government comes sufficiently close to the people to enable them to translate their consent into law. The consent of the governed, as the chief foundation stone of self-government, is without substance or significance unless it serves first the cause and right of the people to be secure in the control of their local affairs.

"National self-government could not long endure except upon the foundation of local self-government. This is the heart and soul of the whole doctrine of States' Rights. It sustains and supports and keeps alive the whole fabric of the Nation's political life.

So you see how the democratic platform repudiates every Jeffersonian principle.

My friends, that Democratic platform is not based upon any provision of the United States Constitution with regard to the right of equal protection of the laws or against the denial of the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, under state voter qualification laws.

#### **Platform Taken From Russian Constitution**

Those so-called Civil Rights planks of that platform come under Article 123 of the Russian Constitution which provides that -

"Equality of rights of citizens of the U.S.S.R., irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economics, govern-

ment, cultural, political and other public activity, is an in-  
defeasible law." and under Article 21 of the Yugoslavian Constitution, that -

"All citizens of the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia are equal before the law and enjoy equal rights regardless of nationality, race and creed."

You will note the Russian Constitution provided equality of rights irrespective of nationality whereas the Yugoslavian Constitution provided for equality of all citizens before the law regardless of nationality, race and creed, not the United States Constitution, while the Communist Constitution make pretense of protecting everyone's rights under the law. We know what a sham such rights are.

We may talk on and on about the proposed outrageous abuses by the Federal government, whether under a Republican or Democratic regime.

#### What Can We Do?

But the question is what can we, or what shall we do about it?  
White solidarity is the only answer.

Self preservation is the first law of nature. How can we preserve our constitutional rights, our liberty and freedom under law, our status as first class citizens, our self-respect and manhood IF we continue to run from the negroes whether they are backed up by a pro-Communist Federal government or not?

We all know that in the case of forced racial integration of public schools in this country, wherever the negroes have moved in, the whites have moved out.

The great experiment was tried in Washington, D.C. in 1954, and where prior to that time, there were 12 of the largest all-white public schools, now those same schools are over 95% negroes and only 5% whites, - the 95% whites ran away, crossed over into Virginia where they were hounded and pursued by the Communist dominated NAACP, backed up by those in Federal government, who had been perverted to the subversive cause of the destruction of the education of our country's youth.

And when some of the Virginia schools were integrated, didn't the whites run away from those schools, too?

What is the Communist conspiracy in this regard but to integrate our public school system throughout the land to destroy the education of our youth so that after another generation, the American people will be as backwards technologically and scientifically that they will be helpless in national defense against the worldwide Communist conspiracy.

Can we, as Americans, continue to run away from the negroes and turn over our public school system to them?

My friends, we have just got to stop running away from the negroes regardless of the pressure of threats and the consequences from federal government intervention.

Let us take stock. The stakes are high. Our very liberty and freedom, and the safety and happiness of our loved ones are at stake. No price - no sacrifice is too great.

#### **Solution Is In Our Own Hands**

We have the solution in our own hands which can avoid turmoil, strife and racial conflict. The responsibility lies with our Southern political leaders.

The challenge is whether they will live up to the hopes and prayers, the expectations of their people and act now to join together in the adoption of the only legal remedy left to save constitutional government and our way of life in this country.

That opportunity lies in the November election of free independent presidential electors.

Ambitious Democratic and Republican candidates for President and Vice-President have sold our birthright for a mess of communists, pro-communists and negro bloc votes. National politics has deteriorated to a low standard of bloc vote control.

Well, my friends, we have in our hands, if we would but use it, the power of a bloc vote far greater than that of any other bloc or blocs in this country.

There are 146 electoral votes in the Southern states from Texas to Virginia. Representatives of 10 Southern states filed an emphatic dissent against the adoption of the pro-Communist Civil Rights plank in the Democratic platform and placed their states of record as emphatically repudiating those provisions of the platform incompatible with the Constitution of the United States, which undertakes to establish an indestructable union of indestructable states.

They asserted that the "rights of man" which is the purported theme of this platform can be protected only by the observance of the constitutional division of delegated powers between the federal and state governments and by strict adherence to the constitutional guarantee that all powers not delegated by the states to the union are reserved to the states or to the people.

Will the political leaders in these southern states heed the demands of their people and back up that protest?

#### **People of South Must Demand Action From Their Officials**

Will the people of the Southern states rise up and demand of their political leaders from governors on down that they work together with the political leaders of other Southern states to the end that a solid bloc of free independent presidential electors be elected who shall repudiate the Communist manifesto represented by the Demo-

cratic platform and its candidates who swear allegiance to such platform, cast their votes for the same persons as President and Vice-President after the November election, so as to throw this election of President in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress where every state will then have one vote?

There, each Southern State's vote will count as much as New York's Harlem and pro-communist dominated 47 electoral votes. It must be remembered that when Henry Wallace ran for President in 1948 on an out and out Communist platform he got over a half million pro-communist votes in New York City. No candidate for president or any New York state office can carry that State by as much as a half million vote majority. That is why Walter Reuther and his fellow travelers had the Los Angeles Convention adopt the pro-communist so-called "Civil Rights" platform. That is why Governor Rockefeller forced the Republican convention to adopt the same type so-called "civil rights" platform.

Both major parties are competing for the Henry Wallace pro-communist New York vote, and are willing to sell the country down the river in their lust for power, and to destroy constitutional government, our free enterprise "capitalistic" system, our personal liberty and freedom of choice, our states rights, yes - and finally to surrender our nation's sovereignty to a **World Court** or to world government.

It has often and generally been said that if constitutional government is to be saved in this country, it will have to be saved by the Southern States.

I have no doubt but that if the people of the other Southern states are as aroused and alert to their own self interest and welfare, and if the officials from governor on down in these other Southern states are as dedicated to the welfare and happiness of their people and to the preservation of constitutional government and States Rights there could be no doubt as to what the Southern states will do come November in this serious crisis.

Therein lies our principal hope.

Failing in that, we can only foresee bitter years ahead of turmoil, strife and conflict, until the tide will change from pro-Communism to resurrection of real American patriotism and dedication to Constitutional government in Washington.

My friends, my parting word is, "Let's stop running from the negroes. If necessary, stand up and fight. We cannot surrender our rights, our liberties and freedom and above all, our families to the ravages which will follow abject surrender to the negroes, or to communist subversion in government.





# ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS

OF MISSISSIPPI

STATES' RIGHTS

RACIAL INTEGRITY

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

September 2, 1960

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
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SHELBY WOODWARD  
LOUISVILLE  
Z. M. VEAZEY, JR.  
COLDWATER  
JOHN C. LAKE  
GRENADA  
MAURICE BLACK  
CARROLLTON  
J. L. PIPKIN  
BLUE MOUNTAIN  
DONALD KITCHING  
MERIGOLD  
WILBURN HOOKER  
LEXINGTON  
FRED JONES  
INVERNESS  
KENNETH WILLIAMS  
CLARKSDALE  
TOM P. BRADY  
BROOKHAVEN  
ALBERT GARDNER  
YAZOO CITY  
LUCIEN GWIN  
NATCHEZ  
ELLIS W. WRIGHT  
JACKSON  
W. H. JOHNSON, JR.  
DECATUR  
JIM B. COLLIER  
MERIDIAN  
H. H. HARPOLE  
PHILADELPHIA  
EARL EVANS, JR.  
CANTON  
DEWEY MYERS  
PRENTISS  
D. B. RED  
HATTIESBURG  
ROBERT OSWALD  
PASCAGOULA  
J. E. STOCKSTILL  
PICAYUNE  
R. P. PARISH  
STATE TREASURER  
PRES. BANK OF GREENWOOD  
GREENWOOD  
ELLETT LAWRENCE  
FINANCE CHAIRMAN  
GREENWOOD  
ROBERT B. PATTERSON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
GREENWOOD  
W. J. SIMMONS  
ADMINISTRATOR  
913 PLAZA BUILDING  
JACKSON  
MRS. SARA McCORKLE  
WOMEN'S DIVISION  
GREENWOOD

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice Building  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wanted to be sure that you saw these two articles, one in Mississippi's largest morning newspaper and one in the largest morning newspaper of the Mid-South, concerning the FBI.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Patterson  
Secretary  
Citizens' Council

RBP:ps

Enclosures

EX 109  
REC-45

105-34237-41

SEP 14 1960

EXP-100

SEP 14 1960

b6  
b7C

GREENWOOD, MISS.

SEP 16 1960

Senator R.L. Neuberger - D. Ore.  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MISSISSIPPI

## Patterson Advises No Answers To FBI

Atty. Joe T. Patterson advised public officials and citizens generally Wednesday against answering questions regarding library services or other public affairs promulgated by the U. S. Civil Rights Commission through the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Gov. Ross R. Barnett, noting the admonition by the attorney general, stated that "I am in full accord with Atty. Gen. Patterson."

In a prepared statement, Patterson set forth:

"The Civil Rights Commission has obviously launched its 'Operation Dixie' campaign.

"They are seeking by various means and methods to obtain information upon which to predicate law suits and propaganda to justify their existence.

"Only a few weeks ago the Civil Rights Commission, through the Department of Justice, made demand upon three Circuit Clerks in Mississippi for their records to be inspected by F. B. I. agents. The F. B. I. is not to be condemned for this as such is not of their making. Under the law, enacted by the Congress, the Civil Rights Commission is authorized to impose the job of making certain investigations upon the F. B. I. I wish to advise all county officials and citizens that they have the constitutional right to courteously and respectfully decline to answer any and all questions that may be presented to them by any representative of the United States Government on any matter, particularly questions going to registration and voting in their particular counties.

### QUESTIONNAIRES

"In the last few days, the Civil Rights Commission, through the State Advisory Committee in Mississippi, has forwarded to a number of municipal and local libraries a questionnaire emanating from the Civil Rights Commission in Washington, D. C. The directive from the Civil Rights Commission to the State Advisory Committees blandly states that — 'The survey will be limited to the seventeen (17) states in which segregation in the public schools existed by compulsion of state law in May, 1954.'

He further states that — 'The purposes of the survey are to determine whether or not (1) the benefits of the public library services supported by Federal funds are available to the non-white population resident in the particular area served on a non-discriminatory basis, and (2) the professional and other personnel employed are selected on a non-discriminatory basis.' In other words, the Civil Rights Commission has taken it upon itself to launch an investigation of the administration of all public libraries that have received a few dollars of Federal funds. They first admit that their investigation is limited to southern states, and then admit that the sole purpose of their investigation is to determine whether the facilities of the libraries are being made available 'to the non-white population on a non-discriminatory basis,' and goes further and states that they wish to determine whether personnel employed by such libraries are being 'selected on a non-discriminatory basis.'

"I appeared before the House Judiciary Committee of the Congress in 1957 in opposition to the creation of a Civil Rights Commission and at that time stated to the Committee that the Civil Rights Act of 1957 was aimed solely and directly at the southland, and that the Civil Rights Commission would serve no good purpose whatsoever, and predicted that if created that it would only be a source of harassment to the people of the southern states in the administration of their public affairs. I am now seeing this statement and prediction come true. I wish to advise the public librarians of this State that they do not have to fill out any questionnaire sent to them by the State Advisory Committee of the Civil Rights Commission, neither do they have to fill out any questionnaire sent to them directly from the Civil Rights Commission in Washington, D. C. Regardless of what the Civil Rights Commission might say, their sole purpose of sending out these questionnaires is to obtain information upon which they hope to predicate law suits in the future, and use as propaganda to bring about the withholding of Federal funds to libraries that do not see fit to depart from their real purpose in the community which

they serve, and enter into a program of integration in the use of their facilities and in the employment of personnel.

"I advise all librarians and citizens to decline to answer any questionnaire or questions pertaining to the administration of the libraries in their communities."

105-34237-421

(1)  
ENCLOSURE

The Clarion - Ledger  
Jackson, Miss.  
September 2, 1960

# Officials Advised Not To Answer

Mississippian Says They  
Have Right To Refuse  
Replies To FBI Questions

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 1.—  
Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson said  
Thursday county officials and  
Mississippi citizens have the  
right to refuse to answer ques-  
tions by FBI agents on voter  
registrations.

Mr. Patterson referred in a  
prepared statement to the Jus-  
tice Department's recent an-  
nouncement it will investigate  
voter registration records in  
Bolivar, Leflore and Forrest  
Counties.

## Can Decline To Answer

He said, "all county officials  
and citizens (have) the consti-  
tutional right to courteously and  
respectfully decline to answer  
any and all questions that may  
be presented to them by any  
representative of the United  
States Government on any mat-  
ter, particularly questions on  
registration and voting in their  
particular counties."

Mr. Patterson also attacked  
questionnaires he said had been  
sent recently to some public  
libraries in Mississippi from  
the United States Civil Rights  
Commission asking if the serv-  
ices were available and em-  
ployees selected without discrim-  
ination.

The commission "has taken  
it upon itself to launch an in-  
vestigation of the administra-  
tion of all public libraries that  
have received a few dollars of  
Federal money," charged Pat-  
terson.

## Charges Propaganda

He said the questionnaires were  
sent "to obtain information  
upon which they hope to pre-  
dictate lawsuits in the future  
and use as propaganda to bring  
about the withholding of Fed-  
eral funds to libraries."

Mr. Patterson stated librar-  
ians and citizens can ignore  
these and any other questions  
from the commission.

105-34237-421  
(2)  
ENCLOSURE

The Commercial Appeal  
Memphis, Tenn.  
September 2, 1960

September 12, 1960

EX 109

105-34237-2  
Mr. Robert B. Patterson  
Executive Secretary  
Association of Citizens' Councils  
of Mississippi  
115 Howard Street  
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Patterson:

I have received your letter of September 2, 1960, and the newspaper clippings you enclosed. I want to thank you for your continuing thoughtfulness in bringing material such as this to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Memphis - Enclosures (3)

NOTE: Patterson is a source of information regarding the above-mentioned organization for the Memphis Office. Accordingly, we have favorably acknowledged his letters of the past. The above-mentioned group is controversial in nature and a large number of prominent people belong. The purpose of the group is expressed to be maintenance of school segregation and prevention of violence. Bufiles reflect that at the request of the Department we conducted investigations of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi in 1954, and it was developed that economic pressure was being brought in certain instances against Negroes. The Department ruled that activities of the group did not bring the organization within the purview of Executive Order 10450. Correspondent's enclosures

RVA:pjh/mca (4)

NOTE CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

51 SEP 21 1960

52 SEP 21 1960

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

**LETTER TO ROBERT B. PATTERSON**

**NOTE continued:**

consisted of two newspaper clippings on the subject that Attorney General Joe Patterson made the statement that county officials and Mississippi citizens have the right to refuse to answer questions by FBI Agents on voter registrations.

JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT., CHAIR  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, N. MEX.  
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.  
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.  
JOHN A. CARROLL, COLO.  
FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO  
ERNEST GRUENING, ALASKA  
FRANK E. MOSS, UTAH  
OREN E. LONG, HAWAII  
HALL S. LUSK, OREG.

HENRY DWORSHAK, IDAHO  
THOMAS H. KUCHER, CALIF.  
BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZ.  
GORDON ALLOTT, COLO.  
THOS. E. MARTIN, IOWA  
HIRAM L. FONG, HAWAII

RICHARD L. CALLAGHAN, STAFF DIRECTOR

## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

September 20, 1960

Mr. Harold P. Leinbaugh  
Room 5634  
Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Leinbaugh:

It has been good to talk with you with respect to the distribution of a pamphlet prepared by the Belgian Government Information Center, entitled "A Preliminary Report on the atrocities committed by the Congolese Army against the white population of the Republic of the Congo before the intervention of the Belgian Forces", which was mailed from [redacted] Greenwood, Mississippi.

As you suggested, I am sending you a copy of the pamphlet and the envelope in which it was received. With some checking, I have determined that a number of such pamphlets were received in identical envelopes mailed from Greenwood, Mississippi, by other Members of Congress.

What I am concerned about is whether what appears to be a mass mailing of these pamphlets from Greenwood, Mississippi, by a party or parties unknown, constitutes a violation of the Foreign Agent's Registration Act or other Federal laws. I would like to know the name of the person or organization which is located at the [redacted] Greenwood, Mississippi, address.

I would appreciate your returning to me the enclosed pamphlet and envelope when you have finished with them.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

[redacted]

REC-92

[redacted]  
Assistant to  
Senator Hall S. Lusk

105-34237-732  
ENCLOSURE

WHD:ef  
Enclosures

R  
ENCLOSURE

EX-109

OCT 1 1960

NAT. INT. SEC.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: September 22, 1960

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: REPORT ON ATROCITIES BY  
CONGOLESE ARMY AGAINST  
WHITE POPULATION IN THE CONGO

Tolson	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	✓
Belmont	✓
Callahan	_____
DeLoach	_____
Malone	_____
McGuire	✓
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

APPARENT DISSEMINATION BY  
ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI

[ ] Administrative Assistant to Senator Hall S. Lusk of Oregon, called my office regarding captioned pamphlet issued by the Belgian Government Information Center in New York City.

According to [ ] a number of members of Congress have received copies of this pamphlet which were mailed from [ ] Greenwood, Mississippi.

[ ] was interested in knowing whether dissemination of this pamphlet by an organization other than the Belgian Government Information Center might possibly violate the Foreign Agents Registration Act or other Federal laws. (On its face there appears to be no violation involved in this secondary distribution.)

Our files show that Robert B. Patterson, Secretary, Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, [ ] Greenwood, Mississippi, forwarded to the Director's attention an identical copy of this pamphlet and it is possible, therefore, that this Association has been forwarding captioned pamphlet to members of Congress.

Attached is a copy of the letter [ ] forwarded to Leinbaugh's attention following his conversation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. It is recommended that this matter be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division in order that it may thereafter be brought to the Department's attention to see if this dissemination might come within the purview of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. (Registration desk, Domestic Intelligence Division recommends this action.)

## Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Jones

HPL:geg/cfn (5)

REC-92

105-34237-432

EX 109

OCT 7 1960

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

DeLoach to Mohr memorandum

RECOMMENDATIONS: (continued)

2. Following receipt of Department's advice,  will be advised of their determination.

*GRC*  
*9/28*

*9/27*

*ABM*

*9/27*

*WJL*

- 1 - Mr. [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - [redacted]

Assistant Attorney General  
J. Walter Yeagley

October 4, 1960

Director, FBI

**ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS  
OF MISSISSIPPI  
REGISTRATION ACT**

This Bureau has received a copy of a pamphlet prepared by the Belgian Government Information Center, entitled "A Preliminary Report on the atrocities committed by the Congolese Army against the white population of the Republic of the Congo before the intervention of the Belgian Forces," from [redacted] assistant to Senator Hall S. Lusk. This pamphlet contains the required notice that the Belgian Government Information Center is registered with the Department of Justice and a copy of the material is being filed with the Department.

According to [redacted] a number of these pamphlets have been received by other members of Congress and there appears to be a mass mailing of them from Greenwood, Mississippi, by unidentified persons. The pamphlet received by [redacted] was contained in an envelope bearing the return address [redacted] Greenwood, Mississippi. His concern is whether such may be a violation of Federal statutes.

MAILED 5  
OCT 4 - 1960  
COMM-FBI

The files of this Bureau indicate that a copy of this pamphlet was received from Mr. Robert B. Patterson, Secretary of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, [redacted] Greenwood, Mississippi.

It is requested that a determination be made whether dissemination of this pamphlet by the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi is a violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, or other Federal statutes.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Malone \_\_\_\_\_
- McGuire \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Ingram \_\_\_\_\_
- dy \_\_\_\_\_

REC- 92 105-34237

TIB:ms:tp  
(7)

NOTE: See memo DeLoach to Mohr, 9-22-60, prepared by HPL:geg/cfn.

78 DEC

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: October 12 1960

FROM : J. Walter Yeagley  
Assistant Attorney General  
Internal Security DivisionSUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS  
OF MISSISSIPPI  
REGISTRATION ACT

Reference is made to your memorandum of October 4, 1960, captioned as above, in which you request a determination as to whether dissemination of a pamphlet entitled "Preliminary Report on the atrocities committed by the Congolese Army against the white population of the Republic of the Congo before the intervention of the Belgian Forces," by the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi is a violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

In the absence of any evidence that the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi is acting within the United States as an agent of a foreign principal as that term is defined by Section 1(c) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, no determination can be made that the subject is in violation of the Act. In the event additional competent evidence is received which would indicate that the subject does occupy an agency status, then, of course, this matter will be reviewed in the light of such information.

Additionally, on the basis of the information currently available, it is our opinion that the distribution of this pamphlet does not constitute a violation of any other federal law within the jurisdiction of the Internal Security Division.

REC- 92

105-34237-4

12 OCT 12 1960

11-22

SEC.

ENCLOSURE

Let. to Dir. dated 10/9/60

ENCLOSURE

105-34237-433

5-14 Kola 2-21-61 reg.  
Jan. 1961, issue, the  
Citizens Council, Am.B.

705-34237-11

REC-92

EX-105

21  
Jan. 1961 October 21, 1960  
Bureau filed Am.B.

Honorable Hall S. Lusk  
United States Senate  
Washington 25, D. C.

5-1 to New Orleans, 3-29-61, re status  
of pub. Determining definitely whether  
publication Citizens Council Newsletter has  
ceased, Am.B.

My dear Senator:

5-1 note 4-16-61, letter being written to Association of  
Citizens Councils, Inc., P.O. Box 7427, New Orleans, La. The  
Bureau will be advised when reply received.  
Am.B.

[redacted] of your office forwarded to this Bureau  
a pamphlet prepared by the Belgian Government Information Center in  
New York City. This pamphlet was mailed to a number of Congressmen  
from [redacted] Greenwood, Mississippi. [redacted] inquired  
as to whether the distribution of these pamphlets by a party or parties  
unknown might constitute a violation of the Foreign Agents Registration  
Act or other Federal law.

This matter was referred to the Department of Justice and we  
have now been advised that based on data available no determination can  
be made that the distributors of this pamphlet are in violation of the Act.  
The Department noted that there is an absence of evidence indicating  
that the distributors of this material are acting within the United States  
as Agents of a foreign principal as that term is defined by Section 1(c) of  
the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

Additionally, we are informed by the Department of Justice  
that in its opinion the distribution of this pamphlet does not constitute  
a violation of any other Federal law within the jurisdiction of the Depart-  
ment's Internal Security Division.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

12 NOV 22 1960

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Rosen

HPL/emb  
(4)

51 NOV 28 1960 file copy.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 28 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Evans  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Mr. W.C. Sullivan  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Ingram  
Miss Gandy  
b6  
b7C

URGENT 3-28-61 11-30 PM JFA

TO DIRECTOR 13 105-34237

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 105-19253

CITIZENS COUNCILS, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH X. ON MARCH  
TWENTY EIGHT, SIXTY ONE, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] /PROTECT IDENTITY/, ADVISED THAT THE LIBERIAN  
MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS HAD RECEIVED IN THE MAIL, A PAMPHLET  
IN THE FORM OF AN INK BLOTTER, APPROXIMATELY FOUR BY EIGHT INCHES.  
ON MARCH TWENTY SEVEN AND TWENTY EIGHT, INSTANT, THE BLOTTER,  
RECEIVED ON MARCH TWENTY SEVEN HAD A PICTURE OF ABE LINCOLN AND  
A QUOTATION, WHICH IS BEING SET OUT BELOW.. FAMOUS QUOTATIONS  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN "I WILL SAY, THEN, THAT I AM NOT, NOR EVER HAVE  
BEEN, IN FAVOR OF BRINGING ABOUT IN ANY WAY THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL  
EQUALITY OF THE WHITE AND BLACK RACES., THAT I AM NOT, NOR EVER  
HAVE BEEN, IN FAVOR OF MAKING VOTERS OR JURORS OF NEGROES, NOR OF  
QUALIFYING THEM TO HOLD OFFICE, NOR TO INTERMARRY WITH WHITE PEOPLE,  
AND IN WILL SAY IN ADDITION TO THIS THAT THERE IS A PHYSICAL DIFFERENCE  
BETWEEN THE WHITE AND BLACK RACES WHICH I BELIEVE WILL FOREVER

END PAGE ONE

mailed to NY  
SHS: b6  
4/3/61

105-34237-4  
5 APR 5 1961

INVEST



PAGE TWO

FORBID THE TWO RACES LIVING TOGETHER ON TERMS OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EQUALITY, AND INASMUCH AS THEY CANNOT SO LIVE, WHILE THEY DO REMAIN TOGETHER THERE MUST BE A POSITION OF SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR, AND I, AS MUCH AS ANY OTHER MAN, AM IN FAVOR OF HAVING THE SUPERIOR POSITION ASSIGNED TO THE WHITE RACE."--PAGES ONE FORTY FIVE ~~DASH~~ ONE FORTY SIX, VOL. THREE, COLLECTED WORKS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. ROY P. BASLER, RUTGERS UNIV. PRESS. NINETEEN HUNDRED FIFTY THREE. CITIZENS COUNCILS STATES RIGHTS ~~DASH~~ RACIAL INTEGRITY SUPPORT THE EDUCATIONAL FUND OF THE CITIZENS COUNCILS, INC. GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI. THE ONE RECEIVED TODAY CONTAINED A QUOTATION OF THEODORE G. BILBO, DECEASED UNITED STATES SENATOR. THIS QUOTATION IS BEING SET OUT BELOW. FAMOUS QUOTATIONS THEODORE G. BILBO "IF OUR BUILDINGS, OUR HIGHWAYS, OUR RAILROADS SHOULD BE WRECKED, WE COULD REBUILD THEM. IF OUR CITIES SHOULD BE DESTROYED, OUT OF THE VERY RUINS WE COULD ERECT NEWER AND GREATER ONES. EVEN IF OUR ARMED MIGHT SHOULD BE CRUSHED, WE COULD REAR SONS WHO WOULD REDEEM OUR POWER. BUT IF THE BLOOD OF OUR WHITE RACE SHOULD BECOME CORRUPTED AND MINGLED WITH THE BLOOD OF AFRICA, THEN THE PRESENT GREATNESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WOULD BE DESTROYED AND ALL HOPE FOR THE FUTURE WOULD BE FOREVER GONE. THE MAINTENANCE OF AMERICAN CIVILIZATION WOULD BE AS IMPOSSIBLE FOR A NEGROID AMERICA

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

AS WOULD BE REDEMPTION AND RESTORATION OF THE WHITE MANS BLOOD WHICH HAD BEEN MIXED WITH THAT OF THE NEGRO." THE ENVELOP WHICH CONTAINED BLOTTER NUMBER TWO, WAS HAND WRITTEN AND ADDRESSED TO THE PERMANENT MISSION OF LIBERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, FIVE TWENTY SEVEN MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK TWENTY TWO, NEW YORK. IN THE LOWER LEFT HAND CORNER WAS WRITTEN, MR. BARNES SUITE FOUR NINETEEN. BARNES IS LIBERIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS WITH OFFICES AT FIVE TWENTY SEVEN MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK. ENVELOP WAS MAILED FROM LEFFERTS STATION, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, THREE PM MARCH TWENTY SEVENTH. [ ] ADVISED LETTERS IN ENVELOPE LOANED TO THE UNITED STATES MISSION FOR PERIOD OF ONLY TWO HOURS. PHOTOGRAPHS WERE NOT AVAILABLE. [ ] ADVISED UNITED STATES MISSION IS AWARE OF ONLY LIBERIA MISSION, RECEIVING THESE BLOTTERS. OPINION OF THE NYO IS THAT BLOTTERS ARE IN NO WAY CONNECTED WITH PAMPHLETS DISTRIBUTED AT UNITED NATIONS IN NOVEMBER, NINETEEN HUNDRED SIXTY, PRESENTLY UNDER INVESTIGATION UNDER THE CAPTION, UNSUB, WHITE AMERICA REJECTS BASTARDIZED UNITED NATIONS IS DASH X. BUREAU PERMISSION IS REQUESTED TO PERSONALLY CONTACT LIBERIAN AMBASSADOR,\*

END PAGE THREE

\* New York Office request for permission to contact the Liberian Ambassador will be taken up with State Department.

PAGE FOUR

FOR THE ORIGINAL BLOTTERS FOR FORWARDING TO BUREAU LABORATORY FOR  
EXAMINATION. BUREAU IS FURTHER REQUESTED TO CHECK THEIR FILES AND  
DETERMINE IF <sup>x</sup>CITIZENS COUNCILS, INC, OF GREENWOOD MISSISSIPPI,  
HAS IN THE PAST, ISSUED SIMILAR MATERIAL.

END

NY R 13 WA E LR



4

4/3/61

AIRTEL

REC-105

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI

CITIZENS COUNCILS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reurtel 3/28/61.

A review of Bureau files disclosed the following information:

In August, 1960, Robert B. Patterson, Secretary, Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, Greenwood, Mississippi, furnished the Bureau a copy of a pamphlet entitled "A Preliminary Report on the atrocities committed by the Congolese Army against the White Population of the Republic of the Congo before the intervention of the Belgian Forces." This pamphlet was issued by the Belgian Government Information Center, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York, in August, 1960. (105-34237-429)

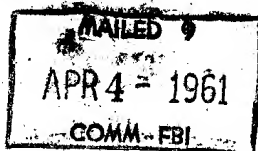
[redacted] Administrative Assistant to former Senator Hall S. Lusk (D), Oregon, on September 22, 1960, advised the Bureau that a number of members of Congress had received the above-mentioned pamphlet and they were mailed from [redacted] Greenwood, Mississippi. It is noted that this is the address of Robert B. Patterson, Secretary of the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, Greenwood, Mississippi. (105-34237-433)

Bureau files contain no further information concerning the issuance of any similar material by the Citizens Councils, Incorporated, of Greenwood, Mississippi.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FHF:ble

(4)



66 APR 11 1961

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

J. T. J.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 3/31/61

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
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The <sup>\*</sup>Liberian Mission to the United Nations received in the mail a pamphlet in the form of an ink blotter containing a picture of Abraham Lincoln and quotations of Lincoln and Theodore G. Bilbo, deceased, U. S. Senator, which were anti-Negro in nature. This information was furnished to the New York Office by [REDACTED] who advised that the above-mentioned blotters had been loaned to the U. S. Mission for a period of two hours and photographs were not available.

b6  
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The New York Office is of the opinion that the blotters are in no way connected with the pamphlets distributed at the United Nations in November, 1960, and presently under investigation under the caption "Unknown Subjects; White America Rejects a Bastardized United Nations; Internal Security - X." The New York Office requested authority to contact the Liberian Ambassador to the United Nations in New York City to obtain the original blotters in order for the blotters to be forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory for examination.

Orrin H. Bartlett, Liaison Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, contacted [REDACTED] State Department, who advised it would be satisfactory for the New York Office to contact the Liberian Ambassador for the above-mentioned reason. ASAC Joseph Schmidt of the New York Office was telephonically contacted by SA [REDACTED] on 3/30/61, and instructed to proceed with his contact of the Liberian Ambassador and afford appropriate handling to the blotters.

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Permanent Mission of Liberia to the United Nations  
527 Madison Avenue  
New York 22, New York



Suite 419

Q1 105-34237 HX

## FAMOUS QUOTATIONS



### THEODORE G. BILBO

“If our buildings, our highways, our railroads should be wrecked, we could rebuild them. If our cities should be destroyed, out of the very ruins we could erect newer and greater ones. Even if our armed might should be crushed, we could rear sons who would redeem our power. But if the blood of our white race should become corrupted and mingled with the blood of Africa, then the present greatness of the United States of America would be destroyed and all hope for the future would be forever gone. The maintenance of American civilization would be as impossible for a negroid America as would be redemption and restoration of the white man’s blood which had been mixed with that of the negro.”



SUPPORT THE  
EDUCATIONAL FUND OF THE  
**CITIZENS' COUNCILS, Inc.**  
GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

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## FAMOUS QUOTATIONS



### ABRAHAM LINCOLN

“I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people, and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality, and inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be a position of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race.”—  
Pages 145-146, Vol. 3, *Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*. Roy P. Basler, Rutgers Univ. Press. 1953.



SUPPORT THE  
EDUCATIONAL FUND OF THE  
**CITIZENS' COUNCILS, Inc.**  
GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

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Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

April 3, 1961

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER,

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,

WASHINGTON.

Dear Sir:

*Association of Citizens' Councils  
of Mississippi*

Every case should present BOTH SIDES, in a fair trial.

HAVE YOU READ ALL OF THE BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS LISTED ON PAGE TWO OF THE ENCLOSED PAPER? If not, I feel that it is your duty to do so or to appoint someone to do so and report to you.

Your recent public statement was confusing to the public, not intentionally; they may have thought that you cast a reflection on THE CITIZENS' COUNCILS, though they were not mentioned. There is a lot of misinformation going around the nation, some of it ignorance, some deliberately spread.

Thanking you heartily for your attention, and with all good wishes, I remain

Yours sincerely [REDACTED]

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## TRUE COPY

A prominent blood specialist of Columbia University states that it is dangerous to transfuse Negro blood into White people and it is several times that dangerous to transfuse White blood into Negroes. Blood should be labeled according to race. It is snobbish not to





# THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL

Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the preservation of our States' Rights

Vol. 6 No. 6

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA—MARCH, 1961

Jackson, Mississippi

## Councils Reaffirm No-Mixing Vows!

### Prison Race Riots---

### 'Sit-In' Solution Simple

A series of "sit-in" demonstrations by Negro convicts led to four days of race rioting at California's Folsom Prison early this month.

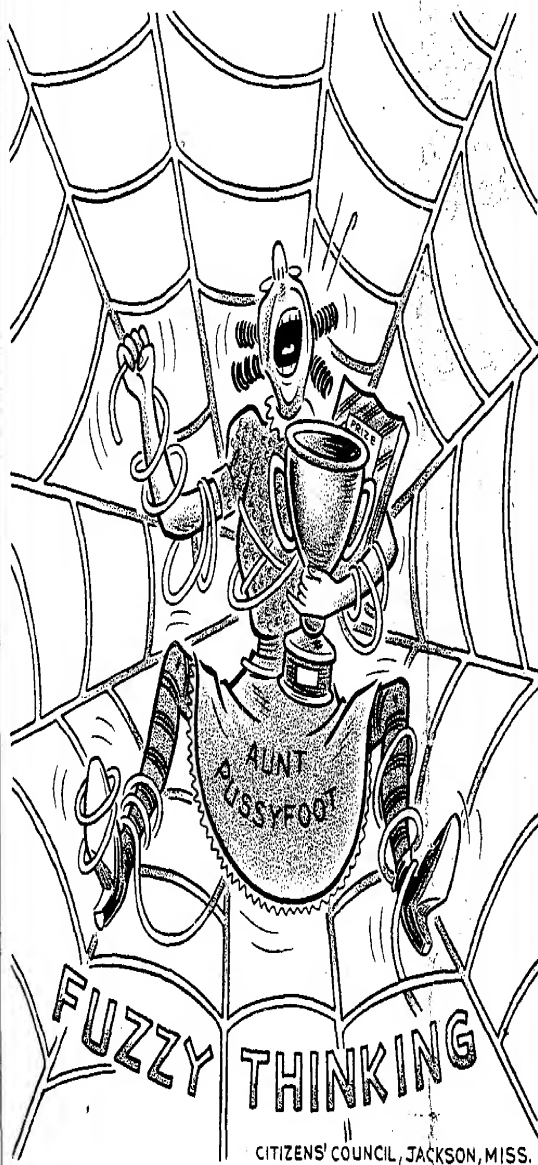
But the solution to the problem proved just as simple inside the walls of the maximum-security prison as it is in the outside world. Racial segregation was restored, and the convicts promptly quieted down. Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, take note!

The riots were triggered March 2, when a group of Negro convicts staged a "sit-in" in a section of a prison mess hall which white inmates considered theirs by tradition.

Some whites got up and left, while others chose more violent means to express their displeasure at the black invasion. A swarm of guards finally descended to quell the disturbance.

Next day, it was more of the same. About 100 Negro convicts swarmed into a white dining room. Somebody threw a tray of food, a guard fired a warning shot, and it took 20 guards

"Oh, What A Tangled  
Web We Weave..."



### CCA Leaders From 11 States Meet To Plan For Victory

"Eternal resistance to racial integration" has been pledged by delegates to the sixth annual meeting of the Citizens' Councils of America.

Some 125 delegates from 11 Southern states and California met in New Orleans Feb. 24 and 25 for the yearly session of the nationwide coordinating body of the segregation movement.

Roy V. Harris of Augusta, Ga., was re-elected president of the Citizens' Councils of America. Harris, an attorney, is also president of the States' Rights Council of Georgia, and has won nationwide recognition for his efforts to preserve segregation.

Robert B. Patterson of Greenwood, Miss., executive secretary of the Mississippi Citizens' Councils, was re-elected secretary of the nationwide group.

Delegates exchanged information concerning recent developments in their states, and discussed future strategy. Reports on current situations in New Orleans and in Georgia spotlighted the two-day closed meeting.

Two resolutions were adopted unanimously. One pledges "eternal resistance to racial integration," while the other praises the stand taken by Louisiana's legislature and state officials during the New Orleans school crisis.

FINALLY, we recognize that millions of white Americans who believe as we do are today prevented from speaking out because of intimidation and police-state tactics. We call upon our fellow citizens to stand firm, confident in the knowledge that our just cause will triumph.

#### PRAISE FOR LOUISIANA

WHEREAS, the government of the State of Louisiana, including especially Governor Jimmie H. Davis, Lt. Governor C. C. "Taddy" Aycock, Speaker of the House Tom Jewell, members of the Legislature and other State officials have by their courageous conduct during recent months won the admiration and respect of all freedom-loving Americans, and

WHEREAS, the said officials of the State of Louisiana have set an example for all other States to follow,  
NOW THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature and officials of the State of Louisiana be hereby commended in the strongest terms for their priceless contribution to the cause of constitutional liberty and state sovereignty, and



means to express their displeasure at the black invasion. A swarm of guards finally descended to quell the disturbance.

Next day, it was more of the same. About 100 Negro convicts swarmed into a white dining room. Somebody threw a tray of food, a guard fired a warning shot, and it took 20 guards to restore order. Another warning shot was fired when an inmate knocked over a stack of trays.

Warden Robert Heinze told reporters that when the Negro convicts came into the mess hall, many of the white prisoners got up and left. The rest stayed to defend their territory.

On March 3, violence flared again during a "sit-in" attempt. The fracas left 10 convicts injured—four whites and six Negroes. Two prisoners were wounded by bullets which spattered from the ceiling when guards fired warning shots.

When the riots were first touched off, prison officials tried the standard "liberal" approach — that is, they hauled two white convict "ringleaders" away to solitary confinement and left the blacks untouched.

Warden Heinze even organized a bi-racial "committee" of prisoners to "work out something to ease the situation."

But his determination to maintain prison discipline soon won out over the bleeding-heart approach, and the warden reacted much as any Southern jailer—he became a segregationist!

The first move to restore order was the transfer of 24 Negro convicts, including 11 leaders of the black-supremacy Muslim cult which reportedly touched off the riots, to Soledad Prison as a "security move."

"Somebody has to take the bull by the horns," the warden explained.

The next step was the installation and enforcement of a no-nonsense plan for mess hall seating.

"Negroes are eating on one side of the mess halls and whites on the other," the San Francisco News-Call Bulletin reported March 6.

"In the middle are tables for Negroes and whites who want to eat together. There were only four prisoners at these tables for breakfast today."

The paper reported that the segregated seating plan "appeared to be working out." There were no more riots.

## WIZZY THINKING

CITIZENS' COUNCIL, JACKSON, MISS.

# A Simple Matter Of Morality

(An Editorial)

It is time to rip through the paper curtain of fuzzy thinking and take a close look at facts. It is time to turn a deaf ear to the frenetic bleating of the South's professional bleeding-hearts while examining the issues of the day in the objective light of simple morality and logic. Consider these cases:

Item: A professor at a state-supported university stages a public temper tantrum at a student meeting arranged by high officials of his state. This happened recently in Mississippi.

Item: A group of professors at another state-supported university signs a petition repudiating long-established public policies of their state. This happened recently in Georgia.

Item: A newspaper expresses editorial concern over the effects in its area of the alleged "recession," yet wages open warfare against the public officials, institutions and policies of the state, publishing bitter, vicious and vituperative propaganda in a manner hardly calculated to improve the confidence of investors contemplating projects within the state. This, too, is happening in Mississippi — and, with slight modification, is happening elsewhere in the Southland.

Now the bleeding-hearts would have us believe that in the three cases outlined above, no criticism whatever should be directed at the individuals concerned. In pious tones, the phrases "freedom of speech," "freedom of the press" and "academic freedom" are invoked, as if to cloak the persons involved with complete immunity.

This is exactly where the basic fallacy of the bleeding-heart concept is exposed. No one is challenging the professors' freedom of speech, or their precious "academic freedom," whatever that is. No one has suggested that freedom of the press be curtailed.

Instead, we question the MORALITY of their conduct.

What possible moral justification could the Mississippi professor have for his actions, which have made him the darling of the do-gooders? What sort of man is this who accepts a state paycheck, only to turn upon his benefactors and, almost literally, bite the hands which feed him? Is his conscience disturbed by his juvenile display of contempt for his employer?

Let the bleeding-hearts ask themselves this question: If this same professor were working for the "liberal" state of New York

(Continued on page 2)

Two resolutions were adopted unanimously. One pledges "eternal resistance to racial integration," while the other praises the stand taken by Louisiana's legislature and state officials during the New Orleans school crisis.

Text of the two resolutions:

### ETERNAL RESISTANCE PLEDGED

WHEREAS, nearly seven years have gone by since the Supreme Court of the United States arrogantly attempted to force the evils of racial integration upon the citizens of this nation, and,

WHEREAS, segregation of the races continues today to be practiced by a vast majority of Americans in all 50 states, the unconstitutional "Black Monday" edict of said U. S. Supreme Court notwithstanding, and,

WHEREAS, the Citizens' Council movement has, throughout the past seven years, been the principal source of organized resistance to judicial usurpation and Federal tyranny, and,

WHEREAS, racial integration is a principal objective of the Communist conspiracy, NOW THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED that we, the delegates to this sixth annual meeting of the Citizens' Councils of America, do hereby rededicate ourselves and our respective state organizations to the principles of States' Rights and Racial Integrity upon which the Citizens' Council movement stands, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we shall redouble our organizational activities, being fully cognizant of the fact that the vast majority of Southerners believe—as, indeed, do most Americans—that the social separation of the White and Negro races is essential to the preservation of the American social structure and economic system, and to the very survival of this nation, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we pledge ourselves to eternal resistance to racial integration. In those states where the wicked use of naked force and political chicanery have driven the thin wedge of so-called "token" integration, we hereby serve notice that we regard such action not as the end of the struggle, but as only the beginning, and,

ample for all other States to follow, NOW THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature and officials of the State of Louisiana be hereby commended in the strongest terms for their priceless contribution to the cause of constitutional liberty and state sovereignty, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all other State Legislatures are urged to join with our sister state of Louisiana in her heroic and uncompromising stand for the basic rights of her citizens against Federal encroachments.

## Mississippi Sends Black Tide North, New Census Shows

The executive secretary of the Mississippi Citizens' Councils has arrived at some interesting conclusions after a recent study of census reports.

Official releases concerning the 1960 census are most interesting, "and should be very encouraging to white Mississippians," said Robert B. Patterson of Greenwood.

"According to the census," Patterson noted, "the nation's Negro population rose about 25.5 per cent in the past decade. This evidently takes into consideration both births and deaths.

"Assuming that Mississippi's Negro population equals the national average in fertility and longevity, our 25.5 per cent increase over our 1950 Negro population of 986,494 would be 251,555 Negroes."

"Evidently, these 251,555 Negroes have left the state. And when you add our decrease in Negro population of 70,751, according to our 1960 census, we arrive at the astounding figure of 322,306 Negroes.

"We find that most old Negroes and school-age Negroes remain in Mississippi."

"In other words, in the past 10 years, Mississippi has contributed 322,306 breeding age Negroes to the economic and social structure of Northern and Border states. This contribution will do more to create an understanding of our Negro problem than all the written logic and dramatic presentation of facts would have ever done. We trust that this migration will increase in the next decade."

105-34237-436

Official Publication of the  
**CITIZENS' COUNCILS  
OF AMERICA**

Published monthly at 813 Plaza Building, Jackson, Mississippi, by  
**THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL, INC.**

Subscription \$2.00 a year—payable in advance.

Group Subscriptions \$1.00 per Member  
(Minimum of 50)

**BULK RATES—\$5.00 per 100 Copies Postpaid.**

The Citizens' Council is not responsible for the return of unsolicited articles, manuscripts or other materials submitted for possible publication. All such matter should be accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope if a return of such material is desired.

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W. J. SIMMONS	Editor

## A Simple Matter Of Morality

(Continued from page 1)

and dared to take a public stand for segregation, how long would he hold his job? We venture that the only difference of opinion among New York's do-gooders would be whether to ride him out of town on a rail or whisk him away to a mental institution.

Or, take the case of the Georgia professors. Is anyone so naive as to believe that these same men, if transplanted to a state-supported campus in "liberal" Minnesota, would escape reprisal if they banded together to express their belief in racial segregation? They would be fired before sundown.

So what is the avenue for this group of ivory tower academics?

## Be Brotherly!

(From the Richmond, Va., News Leader)

Once upon a time, a city editor of our acquaintance used to assign some of the lighter items on the daybook with a peremptory command to the reporter: "Be funny!" The resulting copy, as often as not, was lamentable, for humor is not something that can be produced as readily as a couple of fried eggs and an order of toast. Humor has to come from within.

These not very original reflections come to mind now and then in reading of the travails of Northern integrationists with rebellious white patrons of their public schools. Washington, D. C., has seen its public school system move steadily back toward full segregation. New York authorities are finding it increasingly difficult to carry out compulsory integration in the face of white withdrawals. Now comes a report in the Philadelphia Bulletin, describing the anguish of George Schermer, executive director of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations.

Mr. Schermer came before the city school board on January 14 to complain bitterly that not enough was being done to make people accept integration. In 1946, he said, only 7 per cent of Philadelphia schools were all Negro; today the figure is 14 per cent. In 1956, some 36 per cent of the pupils were Negro; today that proportion is 47 per cent (and we may assume that in the lower elementary grades the number of Negro pupils well surpasses the number of white pupils). More than a third of the city's schools contain no Negro teachers, he said, and it is difficult to persuade white teachers to accept positions in predominantly Negro schools.

What especially annoyed Mr. Schermer was the city's transfer system, by which any child may be transferred to any school with room to accept him. At all white Henry R. Houston School, 120 vacancies opened up. School officials and parents, afraid that Negroes might request transfer, frantically recruited enough white transfers to fill out the enrollment. At another school, Mr. Schermer complained, the school board a few years ago achieved a race mix "considered ideal"—20 per cent Negro, 80 per cent white. The parents did not think so. Today the school is entirely Negro.

These social revolutions, we have said repeatedly, cannot be achieved by fiat, and they cannot be achieved overnight. Human nature doesn't work that way—anywhere in the United States. Even in the City of Brotherly Love, we suspect, Mr. Schermer will get nowhere by commanding his reluctant subjects, "Be Brotherly!"

## Detroit Parents Oppose Forced Mixing

(From the Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger)

In Michigan, a group of Detroit parents have protested a recent school board action which transferred 314 Negro children from distant areas to all-white schools to bring about compulsory integration merely to satisfy pressure groups. Protesting parents expressed their views in a formal statement to the superintendent of education and members of the school board. This portion is especially quotable:

"We believe the family is the basic unit of American society. Homes are established in neighborhoods with environments acceptable by parents, who have the right and responsibility of bringing up their children under home and school conditions of their own choosing. We shall exercise this right and carry out this responsibility. We shall not permit our children to become victims of the cruel political power program now being conducted. . .

"We believe the parents of the (colored) pupils you propose to transfer have the same right to have their children educated in their own schools, and that these youngsters, too, are victims of this ruthless program. The right of the State to impose its will on parents has been established in Fascist and Communist countries, but not here in free America, notwithstanding the insolence of crackpot sociologists who would have it otherwise."

This is part of the statement by the Parents Committee of Detroit's Schaefer-Meyers Property Owners Association which suggests that no few Michiganders resent politically inspired, government-enforced integration. Of course, the Detroit protest has received very little or no attention from the Northern press, radio or television.

## Report From Tennessee

By Richard Burrow, Jr.

Nashville—Davidson County school authorities have released the results of intelligence tests given last spring which show that the county's 11 white high schools all had higher average IQs (intelligence quotients) than the county's Negro high school.

Eleventh-grade students in the white schools had an average IQ of more than 107, while the same age group of Negro students averaged only 88 on the IQ tests.

A. E. Wright, assistant superintendent of the Davidson County school system, said the achievement tests given 8th-graders revealed that white students are seven months ahead of the national average in their training, while the county's Negro students are two years and one month below the national average.

Thus, on the 8th-grade level, white students average two years and eight months ahead of the Negroes.

Jackson—Seven leaders of the Madison County chapter of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government met recently with Jackson Mayor Quinton Edmonds. Details of the conference were not revealed.

However, A. S. Ingram, chairman of the TFCG chapter, said he thought the mayor now understands public sentiment, and knows that integration will not be sanctioned.

Jackson's merchants fear a spontaneous boycott from their white customers if forced integration should come to their city. Their fears appear to be justified, since the Jackson trading area is 100 per cent segregationist.

Memphis—A petition seeking to include the Memphis Transit Management Co. in an indictment of the old Memphis Transit Co. for operating racially-mixed buses has been filed in General Sessions Court here.

Judge William B. Leffler set a hearing on the move for April 6 at 10:30 a.m. Marvin Brooks Norfleet, legal counsel for the Memphis chapter of TFCG, is attorney for the petitioners, R. F. Mitchell and Helm Cooper.

Norfleet sought to have Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle broaden the indictment Feb. 16, but Battle declined to do so.

Or, take the case of the Georgia professors. Is anyone so naive as to believe that these same men, if transplanted to a state-supported campus in "liberal" Minnesota, would escape reprisal if they banded together to express their belief in racial segregation? They would be fired before sundown.

So what is the excuse for this group of ivory-tower academicians? Is it moral—is it RIGHT—for them to accept state paychecks, knowing full well the public policies of their state, while at the same time using their names, positions and influence in an attempt to subvert those selfsame policies? The intellectual honesty of their conduct is certainly open to question by the taxpayers of the state, at whose expense the professors feed, and whose laws, customs and traditions they would so gladly destroy.

How can a newspaper claim to be operating for the benefit of a community and a state, while almost every issue spews forth vicious diatribes which brand the state in the minds of outsiders as virtually unfit for the habitation of decent men?

No amount of pussyfooting can hide the simple truth that this newspaper is literally stabbing the state and its people in the back.

Let it here be stated categorically that the professors and the newspaper involved are completely free to hold whatever opinions they choose, and to express themselves freely. Is it too much, then, to ask that, in return, they practice the simple morality required of all decent men?

It may be old-fashioned, but we still hold to the precept that loyalty to one's employer is a virtue. If these professors can no longer exhibit such loyalty, they should in good conscience resign their positions and seek employment elsewhere, at institutions they deem more worthy of their loyalty.

If a newspaper can no longer be happy in a community—if it no longer feels pride in its state—then it has outlived its usefulness. Its staff should seek new and more satisfactory opportunities elsewhere, rather than engage in a wicked campaign to besmirch leadership and tear down confidence in the community and respect for its laws, customs and social order.

This is the path of morality and of honor. We might, in fact, call this a new "freedom"—one which the do-gooders and the bleeding-hearts haven't yet discovered. It is, simply stated, the freedom to go elsewhere . . . the freedom to resign a job if one can no longer be loyal to his employer . . . the freedom to seek new opportunities if the prevailing atmosphere where one resides becomes seemingly oppressive.

To do otherwise is to live a lie. And such conduct contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction.

Thus it is that the whole question, when clearly stated, becomes a simple matter of morality.

ing on the move for April 6 at 10:30 a.m. Marvin Brooks Norfleet, legal counsel for the Memphis chapter of TFCC, is attorney for the petitioners, R. F. Mitchell and Helm Cooper.

Norfleet sought to have Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle broaden the indictment Feb. 16, but Battle declined to assume jurisdiction, and suggested that the petition be taken to General Sessions Court.

Tennessee state law forbids operation of busses which have racially-mixed seating.

There are many other citizens of this country who sat in silence while the Supreme Court destroyed legal precedents that had existed for years, observed the occupation of Southern regions by Federal troops and agents, and also observed the power politicians as they pushed radical measures against the South.

People who are beginning to complain simply ignored these sinister actions. They assumed the attitude that "it can't happen to us", but now the chickens are coming home to roost.

## Senator Strom Thurmond Will Address April 22 Banquet Of Jackson Citizens' Council

U.S. Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.) will address a banquet meeting of the Jackson, Miss., Citizens' Council on April 22.

In keeping with current ceremonies commemorating the Centennial of the War Between the States, Sen. Thurmond will speak on the great contributions to the Confederacy of a Mississippian, Jefferson Davis, and on the significance of Davis' services as President of the Confederacy.

Members of units of the "Mississippi Greys" from Jackson and throughout the state are urged to attend the banquet in uniform, adding to the Centennial theme.

Tickets to the banquet are priced at \$7.50 each, and may be obtained at the Jackson Citizens' Council office in the Plaza Building. The event will be held in the Olympic Room of the Heidelberg Hotel in Jackson.

"Cost of tickets to this banquet has been deliberately kept at an absolute minimum, in order that as many of our friends and members as possible may attend," stated John R. Wright, president of the Jackson Citizens' Council.

"We are very fortunate to obtain such a prominent speaker and outstanding Southern leader as Senator Thurmond," Wright added. "We hope that our friends from throughout the state will plan to attend the banquet and hear what we know will be an inspiring message."

Council officials, anticipating an overflow crowd at the April 22 banquet, urged interested persons to order tickets promptly. Mail orders should be sent to the Jackson Citizens' Council, 813 Plaza Building, Jackson, Miss., enclosing check or money order in the amount of \$7.50 for each ticket.

(Editor's Note—An order coupon may be found immediately below, for your convenience in making reservations for the banquet. Hope to see you there!)

## Councils Elect State Officers In South Carolina

South Carolina's Citizens' Councils have elected their state officers to serve during the coming year.

William Lowndes of Greenville, S.C., was named chairman of the state association. H. M. Shaw of Rock Hill was chosen vice-chairman.

Other officers include J. A. Manning of Columbia, treasurer; S. L. Gentry of Sumter, recording secretary; Thomas H. Carter of John's Island, chaplain; J. A. Stubbs of Sumter, liaison officer; and Rev. L. B. McCord of Manning, executive secretary.

(Editor's Note—In addition to assuming the duties of executive secretary, Rev. L. B. McCord has also become the South Carolina member of this newspaper's Editorial Board. We take this occasion to bid him a hearty welcome.)

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813 Plaza Building  
Jackson, Mississippi

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ tickets to the April 22 banquet at which Senator Thurmond will speak. My check for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ is enclosed to cover cost of the tickets at \$7.50 each.

(Please Print)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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(Note: On orders received after April 17, tickets will be held for you at the entrance to the banquet hall.)

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## Professor Urges Use Of State Tax Funds To Show Why Segregation Is Best

A professor in a North Carolina medical school thinks that it's time for every Southern state to set up agencies, financed with state funds, to show its people the evils of race-mixing.

Dr. W. C. George, professor of embryology at the University of North Carolina medical school, says state money is already being used to persuade people to accept integration. Now, he feels, it's time to present the other side of the story.

In a recent letter to a Georgia newspaper, Dr. George wrote:

"Unless the situation in Georgia is different from that in North Carolina, state money and the facilities of the colleges have been and are being used to 'educate' students and the people to accept the desirability of 'promoting better race relations' through integration.

"It might not be politic or wise to 'suppress free speech' in the colleges, but since tax money has been and is being used so extensively to promote a one-sided outlook on the race problem, isn't it time that the state legislatures and governors began finding some money to show our people the other side of the question?"

"We cannot afford to depend upon a few private individuals to oppose agitators and propagandists subsidized by state and Federal funds, and UN funds, and by a large number of organizations committed to radicalism. I do not believe that we can make sufficient progress this way, even though we have truth and virtue on our side.

"As I see the situation, we badly need the states to establish and support offices for the purpose of presenting the evil side of race amalgamation and the advantage to each race of maintaining separation of the races in schools and in some other areas. Such an office would require

supporting personnel and a director capable of finding, understanding, analyzing and popularizing the data relevant to the race problem, or of finding the proper literature already written, and circulating it where it will do maximum good.

"This letter is being written to you with the thought that you might think well of the idea and be in a position to interest the people who could put it into effect in your state."

(Editor's Note—Agencies performing functions closely related to those outlined in Dr. George's letter have already been created in some Southern states. For example, Mississippi and Louisiana have active Sovereignty Commissions. But as yet, no such agencies have been set up by Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina or Texas.)

## For South To Win Grim Fight, We Can't Tie Our Hands While Enemy Is Using Brass Knucks

(Editor's Note — The following column recently appeared in the "Mississippi Notebook" of the Jackson Clarion-Ledger.)

By Tom Ethridge

A citizen awoke one night to find an intruder standing at his bedside, brandishing a sharp knife. The intended victim sprang up and fought desperately for his life.

This true story, reported some years ago, is a classic in the annals of crime.

During the furious struggle, the citizen bit his attacker's hand, forcing him to drop the knife.

"That's not fair," screamed the intruder. "You're not fighting fair."

Mississippi and the South are in much the same situation as the in-

(Editor's Note—Here is another special report from our South African correspondent, John R. Parker. Mr. Parker may be written at 64 Cydonia Road, Wychwood, Germiston, Transvaal, Union of South Africa. His reports are a regular feature of THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL.)

By John R. Parker

A new organization has been created in South Africa, with the announced objective of promoting firm bonds of friendship between the Southern states of the U.S. and the Union of South Africa.

The new group, called the Society of the Two Souths, was launched in Germiston, Transvaal, in January. Another branch was organized a week later in Pretoria, the nation's administrative capital, and further organizational work is underway.

The Society of the Two Souths has established offices in Johannesburg. Its mailing address is P. O. Box 175, Cleveland, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa. This correspondent is serving as secretary of the organization.

They have nullified states' rights guarantees in the Constitution. They have subsidized quislings and traitors in our midst.

But let us so much as lift a finger in self-defense and our enemies promptly shout, "Unfair! Un-American! Un-Democratic!"

There are some among us who utterly fail to understand that this is not a game of tennis or ping pong, played by the Alphonse-Gaston code, but a grim contest to preserve a way of life—a civilization—against powerful odds.

We are playing for keeps and the game is now in progress. There will be no re-match nor any appeal from the outcome. If we lose, defeat will be permanent.

Violence is unthinkable, of course,

Among the projects planned by the Society are formation of correspondence clubs, obtaining closer journalistic cooperation, exchanging visits, establishing closer commercial ties, and securing consulate representation in the South, at New Orleans or Houston.

Establishing correspondence between white Southerners and South Africans is an important first step toward achieving the aims and objectives of the Society. White Southerners and South Africans with the same interests could enjoy exchanges of correspondence, thus fostering lasting friendships which could lead to later exchanges of visits.

Already, several dozen South Africans have indicated their desire to correspond with white Southerners. The list includes men and women of all age groups, representing various professions and occupations, and with numerous fields of interest.

Southerners wishing to correspond with South African residents may be placed in contact with a South African by writing:

Society of the Two Souths  
P. O. Box 175  
Cleveland,  
Johannesburg,  
Union of South Africa

Please indicate your occupation and special interests, and mention any desire for correspondence with South Africans in specific occupations, age groups, etc. The Society will endeavor to submit all inquiries to interested South Africans for their reply.

(Editor's Note—Special postage rates apply to mail addressed to the Union of South Africa, as well as to other overseas mail. Unless you are familiar with these rates, your letters should be taken directly to the post office for mailing. Air mail reaches South Africa in less than a week; boat mail may take as long as a month.)

The Society is also pleased to offer cultural and geographical films on all aspects of South African life. These films will be loaned, free of charge, to universities and other responsible organizations.

Similar films showing life in the American South are most welcome in South Africa, and the Society would be pleased to learn of the availability of such films, and to arrange for their showing.

Another project of the Society could well have far-reaching significance. This is a program calling for exchange visits by Southern and South African newspapermen, allowing each journalist to work for a period of three to six months on the staff of a newspaper in the South, or in South Africa.

The overall aim of the Society is to present facts objectively, depicting the South and South Africa as they are, and in this way to defeat the activities of irresponsible reporters who consistently paint false pictures of the Two Souths to the public.

Comments and suggestions from white Southerners will be most welcome.

## New Home Entertainment Idea: A 'Record-Breaking' Party!

A friend of ours has come up with a new idea for spending a pleasant evening at home.

This friend—who happens to be a publishing executive—tells us he had a "record-breaking party" at his home the other night, and enjoyed every minute of it.

It seems that our publisher friend was relaxing after dinner, when he was suddenly blasted out of his easy chair by the raucous blaring of the phonograph.

Upon investigation, our friend

to turn up a single white musician in the pile of discs.

Our friend and his son made a quick "business" transaction, with the youth stuffing several dollars in his pocket after promising to use it to buy records which might pass for music in polite society.

Whereupon, our friend gleefully proceeded to break the Mau Mau-style records, smashing them one by one. With an expression of profound contentment, he recalled the next morning that it had been

race of maintaining separation of the races in schools and in some other areas. Such an office would require

## Atlanta Stores Face Boycott If Mixing Comes

The sellout of Atlanta's white residents in the negotiated surrender of the city's lunch counters by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce has drawn a warning from members of a pro-segregation group called "Georgians Unwilling To Surrender" (GUTS).

Immediately following the Chamber of Commerce announcement that "lunchroom and other facilities" would be open to Negroes in several downtown Atlanta department, drug and variety stores as soon as public school integration has begun (it's scheduled for this fall, but we have the feeling it won't happen then—Ed.), GUTS issued a statement noting that "the membership of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce has never been polled on this question."

"We feel that this action of surrender to the outside and Communist-inspired lawless agitators will bring untold economic harm to our city and state, for which these merchants and the public officials involved shall be held accountable," the statement continued.

GUTS announced that it is circulating petitions pledging that "we do not intend to trade with any store which maintains integrated eating facilities or integrated rest rooms."

The statement, signed by acting chairman, Lester Maddox, continued, "The tens of thousands of Georgians who have indicated their support of this pledge are now being called upon to announce their unswerving intention to discontinue their patronage and support of each and every store, immediately upon the actual desegregation of any facilities in such stores. This action will also include any merchants who publicly support such desegregation, whether they provide eating facilities or not."

citizen bit his attacker's hand, forcing him to drop the knife.

"That's not fair," screamed the intruder. "You're not fighting fair."

Mississippi and the South are in much the same situation as the intended victim in the above story. Almost every attempt at self-defense is denounced as "unfair" by our attackers.

Anti-Southern forces have not hesitated to use vicious and underhanded tactics against us—tactics revolting to the sense of fair play. They have subverted the nation's laws, courts, schools, churches and government to an incredible extent.

They have waged an unceasing propaganda attack on the South via national networks, newspapers, wire services, magazines, books, movies and every information medium. At the same time, they have denied us full opportunity to give our side of the story.

Our enemies have established a double standard of "respect for law." They endorse sit-in demonstrations but condemn anti-mixing demonstrations. They encourage anti-segregation boycotts but denounce anti-integration boycotts.

They have rushed to the defense of vicious criminals who commit murder and rape against our people.

We are playing for keeps and the game is now in progress. There will be no re-match nor any appeal from the outcome. If we lose, defeat will be permanent.

Violence is unthinkable, of course, but this business of "fighting fair" should work both ways. Unchivalrous adversaries can hardly expect chivalrous treatment.

We are not honor-bound to respect rules that tie our hands tightly, but leave our opposition free to slug with brass knuckles or back-stab us to death.

Our resistance must be legal and peaceful, certainly, but we do not have to fight with powder puffs and lace handkerchiefs when those against us employ switchblades, sledge-hammers and subversive shenanigans, while demanding "fair play."

The most "unfair player" of them all is the wolf-in-sheep-clothing, the termite boring from within and the fifth columnists posing as friends. Such treachery exists here and throughout the South. It deserves complete exposure and public contempt.

It seems remarkable that some who are ever-ready to protest "unfair play" by segregationist forces are notably tongue-tied about the outrageously unfair tactics of integrationists and their stooges.

## Negro Riot At UN Shows Nation Just How 'Equal' Blacks Behave

American Negroes in action, from a March 6 UPI report on the riot at the United Nations:

"The riot in the Security Council started at 11:40 a.m. on Wednesday, Feb. 15. About 100 Negroes, many of them women, were involved. A dozen burst into the room while Adlai Stevenson was speaking.

"There was a furious fight, to the background of screams, in the chamber and the corridors when the guards threw them out. Eighteen guards were mauled and struck by fists. One woman drew a knife. Two photographers were hit in the head by a man with brass knuckles or a chain wrapped around his fist. Eight Negroes were hurt. One had his front teeth knocked out.

"The public was removed from the UN building for the first time in history."

From the same stirring story of "equality" and "brotherhood" in action, this choice quote from the lips of one Adam Clayton Powell, Harlem's gift to the Congress of the United States.

Quoth Powell, "It is going to happen again—until some black faces are included by Adlai Stevenson in the UN delegation."

The millions of persons who saw the riot close-up on TV and read such accounts as the one above might now have a slightly better understanding of the South's determination to maintain segregation of the races.

For, if these sterling examples of black "equality" were carrying knives and brass knuckles on a quiet little visit to the UN, what sort of heavy artillery would they likely tote to a meeting of the P-TA or deacons in any "enlightened" Southern city foolish enough to abandon segregation?

It seems that our publisher friend was relaxing after dinner, when he was suddenly blasted out of his easy chair by the raucous blaring of the phonograph.

Upon investigation, our friend found his teen-aged son listening raply to a collection of jungle-type records. A quick investigation failed

Whereupon, our friend gleefully proceeded to break the Mau Mau style records, smashing them one by one. With an expression of profound contentment, he recalled the next morning that it had been a real "record-breaking party."

We thought you might like to know.

## Black Savages In Congo On Warpath Again

(Editor's Note—The following is an excerpt from a recent column by Jack Kofoed in the Miami Herald.)

The soldiers raced through the streets of Luluabourg, teeth starkly white against black skins, screaming, firing rifles, slashing the humid air with knives. They were Kasavubu's soldiers, and were frantic with rage, because three of their men had been slaughtered by a Lumumba-loving mob.

It didn't matter who they killed . . . guilty or innocent. They had a lust for blood, and blood ran in the gutters.

They're killing each other all over the Congo. Soldiers and civilians, people only a step removed from the savagery of the jungle, can be aroused to a mad emotional pitch by their semi-literate leaders.

They have murdered their own; they've killed white civilians and U.N. soldiers. Only a powerful U.N. force, permitted to fire when the need arises, can hold the peace in Congoland.

Antoine Gizenga, one of the big men in Stanleyville, says: "We don't want white faces around here." He doesn't mean only Belgians, whom the Congo's people loathe, but all white men.

If these people had their way, they'd chase all pale faces out of the Congo. It seems a little ironic that, in view of what's happening there, some Americans feel our skittish integration problem will make the United States lose prestige in Africa.

Why should it? The deepest of the Deep South never practiced the kind of segregation the Congolese want in their turbulent areas.

## North Carolina Defenders Appoint Full-Time Executive Secretary

The North Carolina Defenders of States' Rights have appointed a full-time executive secretary.

The Rev. Joseph S. Jones, retired Presbyterian minister of Morehead City, N. C., will serve as field man for the pro-segregation organization, traveling throughout the state to organize new units, promoting the educational program, and performing other organizational duties.

In announcing the appointment on March 16, the president of the North Carolina Defenders of States' Rights, the Rev. James P. Dees of Statesville, pointed out that Mr. Jones' services will be available to individuals and groups throughout the state. He may be contacted at Morehead City, or through the state headquarters office of the Defenders at 336½ S. Salisbury St., Raleigh, N. C. Mailing address is P. O. Box 1613, Raleigh.

*A prominent blood specialist of Columbia University states that it is dangerous to transfuse Negro blood into white people and it is several times that dangerous to transfuse white blood into Negroes. Blood should be labeled according to race. It is unwise not to.*



EX-114

April 10, 1961

REC- 61

105-234237-24



Dear

Your letter of April 3, 1961, with enclosure, has been received.

It was thoughtful of you to communicate with me on this occasion, and in view of your interest I am enclosing a copy of my statement regarding the communist menace which appeared in the April, 1961, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM

APR 10 4 46 PM '61

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

MAILED 31  
APR 10 1961  
COMM-FBI

Enclosure  
4-1-61 LEB Intro.

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of the correspondent. Her reference to books and pamphlets which she would like reviewed is being purposely ignored.

JMM:jpr (3)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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50 APR 17 1961

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Date: May 1, 1961

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Via AIR TEL - AIR MAIL - REGISTERED  
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To: Director, FBI  
From: SAC, New Orleans (105-492)  
Re: CITIZENS COUNCIL OF MISSISSIPPI  
IS - X

Attached are original and seven copies of letterhead memorandum regarding dinner meeting of Citizens Council of Mississippi 4/21/61. Same for information of Bureau.

Confidential source is:



3 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (AM - Registered)  
1 - New Orleans  
RFC:eo  
(4)

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62 MAY 15 1961 Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana  
May 1, 1961

CITIZENS COUNCIL OF MISSISSIPPI

A confidential source at Jackson, Mississippi, advised on April 26, 1961, that five or six hundred people attended a dinner meeting of the Citizens Council of Mississippi at the Heidelberg Hotel, Jackson, Mississippi, Friday night, April 21, 1961.

The featured speaker was Senator Strom Thurmond, from South Carolina, for the \$7.50 per plate dinner.

Also one of the speakers was Mr. G. F. Guifreux, Superintendent of Schools of Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana.

McCarty said that John Wright, President of the Citizens Council, Jackson, Mississippi, told the group they would meet any integration attempt "with a massive wall of resistance."

[redacted] Resident Agent, Region IV,  
111th CIC Group, Jackson, Mississippi, was notified of the  
above information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

45-34237-407  
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21 APR 26 1972

ENCLOSURE:

115-34237-437



PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER NO. 61-30

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

June 2, 1961

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

*CITIZENS COUNCILS - GEN.*

(A) RACIAL SITUATION - RACIAL INFORMANTS -- During the recent past, organizations seeking to integrate public facilities in the South have increased the tempo of their activities. Of particular note are the sit-in demonstrations which have been staged in various Southern States and the "freedom rides" which have been made for the purpose of testing state laws relating to the segregation of transportation facilities. Such activities have, on occasion, resulted in mob violence causing serious injury and extensive property damage.

It is essential for the Bureau to have available current information in order that dangerous situations may be anticipated and brought to the attention of appropriate Federal and local agencies before violence erupts. On the basis of information presently available, it appears highly probable that during the coming months various groups will further intensify their efforts to integrate schools and other facilities in the Southern States.

In order for the Bureau to properly discharge its responsibilities in this field, it is imperative that each office develop and maintain effective informant coverage so that it may be aware of any organized activity planned to occur within its division or another division with respect to integration matters which might result in violence. Obviously to achieve the above objectives, it will be necessary to intensify informant coverage of all organizations having a potential for violence which are intensely opposed to integration such as Klan groups and hate organizations.

Such efforts on your part must not be limited to headquarters cities or the larger concentrations of population. It has been the Bureau's experience that strife and violence often result from the activities of rural citizenry who, in many cases, appear to have more volatile opinions concerning segregation than individuals from the larger cities. Informant development efforts must therefore include all areas of your division.

You must make certain that you continue to keep abreast of those organizations active in the racial field which have a potential for violence. You should review the present informant coverage in each of the above organizations and make detailed efforts to intensify informant coverage with regard to these matters.

105-3457-  
NOT RECORDED  
117 JUN 12 1961

77  
58 JUN 13 1961

With regard to White Citizens Councils the Bureau does not desire informants developed in these organizations solely because they are opposed to integration. If you have information that a branch of the White Citizens Councils has a potential for violence you should obtain Bureau authority before seeking to develop informants in such branches. Since meetings or activities initiated by White Citizens Councils might be utilized by Klan or hate groups to further their interests, you should through sources be aware of such meetings and activities.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

6/2/61  
SAC LETTER NO. 61-30

- 2 -

2 - Original and copy  
1 - Yellow file copy  
1 - 100-415762  
1 - [redacted]

1 - Mr. Trainor  
1 - Mr. J. S. Johnson  
1 - [redacted] b6  
1 - Section tickler b7C

SAC, New Orleans (105-492)

October 16, 1961

Director, FBI (100-34237)

**CITIZENS COUNCIL OF MISSISSIPPI  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X**

According to information in the September, 1961, issue of "The Citizens' Council," this newspaper will be replaced in October, 1961, by the first issue of "The Citizen," the new official monthly magazine of the Citizens' Councils of America. The subscription price for the magazine will be \$3.00 for one year.

You should make discreet arrangements to obtain one copy of each issue of "The Citizen" (beginning with Number 1, October, 1961) on a regular, current basis for the use of the Bureau until advised otherwise. Each issue should be promptly forwarded to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

The subscription to the above magazine should be handled in accordance with the instructions set forth in Part II, Section 6, H. 4, page 5a of the Manual of Rules and Regulations.

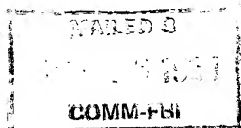
*5-1 form to Nola, 3-29-62, re 1/62,  
# 4 issue "The Citizen." Not rec'd  
at Bu.; fwd to Bu. of pub.  
AMB.  
# 4 issue rec'd 4-11-62, AMB.*

**NOTE:** The above subscription was requested by SA J. C. Trainor, Civil Rights Unit, Investigative Division.

After review, "The Citizen" will be filed in Publications Files, Identification Building.

AMB:meh  
(9) *meh*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



EX 102

REC-4

OCT 16 1961

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

56 OCT 18 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



DIRECTOR, FBI

4/12/62

SAC, NEW YORK (157-660)

RECEIPT OF ANTI-NEGRO  
LITERATURE IN SIERRA LEONE, AFRICA  
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBulet, 3/12/62.

NY indices are negative on [redacted] and  
the National Putnam Letters Committee (NPLC).

It is noted the only [redacted] listed in the  
various NYC Telephone Directories is [redacted]  
[redacted] NYC.

On: 3/28/62, SA [redacted] State Department, NYC,  
telephonically contacted the NYO on the above captioned  
matter.

[redacted] was interviewed on 3/29/62 by  
SA [redacted] with the following results:

[redacted] stated he had received information  
from the State Department in Washington, D.C. identical with  
the information in relet. He was instructed to obtain, if  
possible, a mailing list of the NPLC.

[redacted] stated he had just checked with the  
postal authorities in NYC and was advised that Post Office  
Box 3518, Grand Central Station, New York, was rented by  
the NPLC, [redacted] He was advised by the  
postal authorities that they were unable to locate any  
mailing list of the NPLC. The postal authorities pointed out

- 3 - Bureau (RM)  
① - 105-34237 (CITIZENS' COUNCILS)  
1 - NY 105-19253 (CITIZENS' COUNCILS) (412)  
1 - NY 157-660 (412)

TLB:gag  
(5)

105-34237-  
183 APR 10 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-519-2

NY 157-660

that it is not necessary to file a mailing list.

[redacted] was advised that the NYO had no information on either [redacted] or the NPLC.

b6  
b7C

He stated that in view of the above, he would notify the State Department in Washington that he was conducting no further investigation. [redacted] stated that he believed that "The Citizen" was published somewhere in the South and he would so advise the State Department in Washington.

On 3/30/62, [redacted] (reliable) advised that in the October, 1961 issue of "The Citizen," official publication of the Citizens' Councils of Greenwood, Mississippi, mention was made of a [redacted] Letters Committee which was being formed for the purpose of reprinting letters written by [redacted] to various government legislators in support of segregationists. Reprints of the letters were to appear in Southern newspapers and periodicals.

b2  
b6  
b7C  
b7D

The source stated that [redacted] is described as a "Yankee segregationist from New England," but the source was unable to furnish any additional information.

b6  
b7C

Bureau file on Citizens' Councils is 105-34237, and in view of the fact that the mailing of "The Citizen" is presumably part of the activities of Citizens' Councils, a copy of this letter is designated for that Bureau file.

In view of the above, NYO is conducting no further investigation in this matter.

Routing Slip  
FD-4 (Rev. 1)

Date

4-9-62

file 4-25-62  
A.M.B.  
file 10-10-62  
A.M.B.

To

☒ Director

Att

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

FILE # 105-34237

REC-103

☐ SAC

Title

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

CITIZENS COUNCIL ON

☐ Agent

MISS

☐ SE

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign.....Reassign.....

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline.....

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ For information

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Open Case

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Recharge serials

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Return serials

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Send Serials.....

to

☐ Submit new charge-out

☐ Submit report by

☐ Type

ENCLOSURE  
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

105-34237-439

NOT RECORDED

4 APR 13 1962

SAC H. E. MAYNOR

Office NEW ORLEANS

file 105-34237

60 APR 19 1962  
See reverse side

b6  
b7C

9-62

file 4-25-62  
AmB.  
file 10-10-62  
AmB.

5/4, Nola, 6-25-62, reg. May + June,  
1962, issues "The Citizen" of printed.

← See index

may 1962, #8 rec'd 7-2-62 AmB.

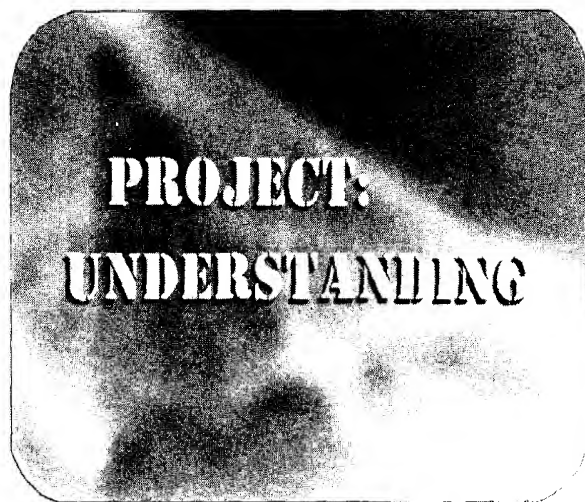
105-34237-439

ENCLOSURE

471

105-34237-1129

***Introducing . . .***



***. . . important new  
public affairs  
films now  
available for  
your use!***

# Announcing a new public affairs film series!

## PROJECT: UNDERSTANDING

These two films are now available!

### THE GENERAL THEY COULDN'T MUZZLE!

Dramatic highlights of a stirring address by Edwin A. Walker, who resigned his commission as a major general in the U. S. Army rather than submit to "muzzling" and censorship of his program to alert the 24th Division to the dangers of Communism! General Walker pulls no punches in telling Americans why we are losing the Cold War! A cheering crowd of 5,000 enthusiastic patriots adds impact to Walker's warning!




### RACE AND REASON DAY IN MISSISSIPPI

When the civic and business leadership of a city and state join to honor an author, it's **news** — especially when the event occurs in Jackson, Mississippi, and the author is a New England Yankee who wrote a book on race relations! This is a reasoned and scholarly presentation by Carleton Putnam, noted attorney, biographer and airline executive, and author of the best-seller, **Race and Reason — A Yankee View**. Anyone with an open mind will find new food for thought in this program!



To obtain these outstanding films, call, wire or write:

 **CITIZENS' COUNCIL FORUM**  
Plaza Building • Jackson 1, Mississippi  
Phone 352-4456

... or use handy order form on back!

## PROJECT: UNDERSTANDING

- 30-minute public affairs "specials" take your audience to the scene of significant events . . . give them a closer look at the newsmakers and what they're saying!
- Ideal for use by civic clubs, veterans' and patriotic societies, community organizations, study groups, lodges, schools and individuals . . . an economical way to provide thought-provoking program material for any meeting!
- "Live" quality . . . "live" audience enthusiasm . . . captured expertly on 16-mm. sound film for presentation to your audience at the times most convenient to you!
- Films may be rented or purchased . . . many organizations are buying prints for multiple showings in their community, then presenting the films to local schools!
- Produced and distributed by CITIZENS' COUNCIL FORUM . . . the organization with a record of 5 years of service . . . now providing weekly 15-minute interviews to more than 500 TV and radio stations in all 50 states!
- These films will hold the interest of everyone in your audience . . . and will provide discussion groups with topical subject material for weeks to come!
- It's easy to order these two outstanding films . . . just complete the handy form on the back of this page.
- Don't miss this opportunity to secure these interesting productions! Mail your order today!

(2)

(3)



Mail To:

CITIZENS' COUNCIL FORUM  
315 Plaza Building  
Jackson 1, Mississippi

**DON'T DELAY — ORDER THESE FILMS TODAY!**

(Please print or type, completing all applicable blanks. For rental orders, be sure to specify alternate date. All orders will be promptly acknowledged upon receipt.)

Please send me—

Title—

☐ **THE GENERAL THEY  
COULDN'T MUZZLE**    ☐ **RACE AND REASON  
DAY IN MISSISSIPPI**    ☐ **BOTH FILMS**

☐ **PURCHASE—** \$150 per film. Total enclosed \$\_\_\_\_\_

☐ **RENTAL—** \$ 25 per film. Total enclosed \$\_\_\_\_\_

For showing to (name of group) \_\_\_\_\_

Place of showing \_\_\_\_\_

Date desired: First choice \_\_\_\_\_

Alternate \_\_\_\_\_

If this is a rental contract, I agree to return film(s) in good condition, shipping charges prepaid, no later than the day following use. I understand that an additional rental fee will be due if such return is delayed, and agree to pay any such fees immediately upon receipt of statement. If film is damaged while in my possession, I agree to pay all necessary charges for repair or replacement.

Film should be shipped to:

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

(Please  
print)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY & \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

4105-34237-439

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

TO : Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: October 19, 1962

*BM*  
FROM : Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

BM:JD:stj  
144- -NEW

*15* *Q*  
SUBJECT: White Citizens Council of Mississippi

*Jan 11-*

This will confirm            conversation with Mr. Rosen on October 18, 1962 in which I requested the Bureau to conduct a full background investigation on Mr. W. J. Simmons whose office address is 813 Plaza Building, Jackson, Mississippi. We believe Mr. Simmons to be the Administrator of the Association of Citizens Council of Mississippi.

This is the same Mr. Simmons who is referred to in the memorandum from            to you dated October 16, 1962, their file 146-1-12-6422.

*12*  
*Investigation ordered  
by AUSA & A.D.  
on 10/19/62 RBL*

REC-65

*105-34237-44*

OCT 23 1962

*79*  
OCT 26

*6-PM*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 10/23/62

FROM :

SUBJECT:

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS'  
COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI  
RACIAL MATTERS

105-34237

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_ b6  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_ b7C  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

[redacted] of the Civil Rights Division of the Department has inquired concerning the Citizens' Councils of Mississippi and asked if the Department had been furnished any correspondence concerning these councils since May 1, 1961.

On 10/22/62 [redacted] was advised that no information had been furnished to the Department concerning the Citizens' Councils of Mississippi by the Bureau since the letterhead memorandum of May 1, 1961, and it was pointed out to [redacted] that from time to time information concerning the activities of various citizens' councils throughout the country is received at the Bureau and it is furnished to the Department. An example was given to [redacted] where information concerning the formation of a Chattanooga Citizens' Council at Chattanooga, Tennessee, was furnished to the Department on 5/18/62 because there was an indication that the organizer of the council was connected with a Klan group.

[redacted] inquired as to what the Bureau used as a basis for investigation of groups such as the citizens' councils. It was explained to him that the Bureau confined investigation of groups in the racial field to those which have adopted a policy or have allegedly adopted a policy of advocating, condoning or inciting the use of force or violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution, have allegedly committed acts of violence or have actually or allegedly committed violations of laws within the Bureau's jurisdiction.

[redacted] then inquired as to who made the determination whether or not an investigation of a particular group would be made. He was informed that upon receipt of any information that a particular group would fit into the categories above, this Bureau initiated investigation and furnishes the Department information obtained concerning the group.

100-104605

RBL: cag

(5)

OCT 29 1962

15 OCT 24 1962

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-104605

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

RE: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI

It was explained to [ ] that the activities of citizens' councils are followed through public source material and established sources, and if information is obtained indicating that a particular group falls within the categories above, it will be investigated by this Bureau.

[ ] mentioned the case of William J. Simmons of the subject organization who made various phone calls at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi. [ ] was advised that a complete background investigation was being conducted on Simmons per his request and he would be furnished a copy of the report. New Orleans has been instructed by airtel 10/19/62 to conduct the required investigation and submit a summary report on Simmons within ten days.

ACTION:

None. For record purposes.

*slw* *JK* *PM* *JZ*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: November 19, 1962

FROM : A. Rosen *Rosen*SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS - GENERAL  
RACIAL MATTERS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

PURPOSE OF MEMORANDUM

The purpose of this memorandum is to re-evaluate the Bureau's policy concerning investigations of citizens councils in light of the recent situation which occurred at the University of Mississippi and the trouble which may arise when attempts are made to desegregate universities in South Carolina and Alabama.

During the recent racial unrest at the University of Mississippi, William Simmons, the Administrator of the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, allegedly used the Alumni Office in Oxford, Mississippi, to call various alumni requesting them to come to the university campus. No additional information was available as to the exact nature of the calls or requests that might have been made other than the above. During the latter part of October, disorders occurred on the University campus in which the use of fireworks played a prominent part. In addition, inflammatory leaflets began to appear on the campus. Reports were received from various sources indicating the fireworks and leaflets were either provided by or paid for by various citizens council groups. At the Department's request, investigation is being conducted to run this down.

BACKGROUND OF THE CITIZENS COUNCILS

In October, 1957, the Attorney General in conference with the Director stated that in view of the racial unrest in connection with the desegregation of the Little Rock, Arkansas, schools and the fact that disturbers of the peace were citizens council members, he believed the Bureau should develop coverage in councils.

Appropriate instructions were sent to the field on October 9, 1957, and the need for caution and discretion was stressed. The field was informed the Bureau was not interested in legitimate

Enclosure

- 1- Mr. Mohr
- 1- Mr. Evans
- 1- Mr. DeLoach

RBL:vhm:raw  
(9)

ST-112

REC-23

105-34237-442  
NOV 23 1962

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
RE: CITIZENS COUNCILS

activities of councils but only in gathering intelligence in advance of possible violence or information regarding violations within the Bureau's jurisdiction. Nineteen offices were involved in the program.

#### TERMINATION OF THE PROGRAM

In May, 1958, as a result of an interview of a citizen in Newport News, Virginia, who was identified as [redacted] of the Peninsula Citizens Council, Newport News, the "Times-Herald" of Newport News, made an inquiry of the Bureau as to whether the Bureau was investigating integration in public schools in that area. It was believed that the interview of the Peninsula Citizens Council member on the preceding day had precipitated the press inquiry.

As a direct outgrowth of this situation, informant coverage of the citizens councils was discontinued and coverage was afforded by established sources such as, office contacts and newspapers. By letter June 13, 1958, the field was instructed to discontinue the program.

It was pointed out to the field the action in discontinuing the program in no way altered the Bureau's responsibilities of keeping Government agencies and officials advised of acts of violence and plans of violations of laws. The field was instructed to secure the desired information only through established sources, office contacts and close scrutiny of the public press. Informants already developed in councils were considered established sources and the field was instructed to continue contacts with these individuals.

#### THE CITIZENS COUNCILS TODAY

Citizens councils in three localities, at least, have been active in desegregation matters during recent years. The Capital Citizens Council of Little Rock, Arkansas, during 1962, dispatched "reverse freedom riders" into northern states. Indigent Negroes were furnished one way transportation to such places as Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, the summer home of President Kennedy.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
RE: CITIZENS COUNCILS

The Citizens Council of Greater New Orleans was active during 1960, 1961, and 1962, in opposing the integration of schools in New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi was active during the desegregation of the University of Mississippi, as mentioned above. Aside from the recent occurrences at the University of Mississippi where fireworks and leaflets were allegedly provided by citizens council members, there has been no indication that citizens councils throughout the South have engaged in violence or advocated violence.

In this connection, it should be noted that in a few instances Klan organizations have adopted citizens' council names in order to camouflage their activities and in order to obtain a greater enrollment. These organizations have invariably come to the attention of this Bureau and appropriate investigation has been undertaken.

#### OBSERVATIONS

Many prominent citizens are known to be members of citizens councils throughout the South and in view of the fact that the citizens councils have not generally engaged in violence, coupled with the fact that persons have a right to speak freely on public issues and problems which exist in this country, it is not believed wise that the Bureau commence a wholesale investigation of citizens councils or attempt to infiltrate such organizations with informant coverage.

The Bureau policy of following these citizens councils through established sources and close scrutiny of the public press is a sound one. To actively investigate or infiltrate these councils would almost certainly subject the Bureau to justifiable criticism.

It is, however, believed wise to remind the field of the necessity to insure that the activities of these councils are closely followed through established sources and the public press especially in view of the forthcoming desegregation attempts in the states of Alabama and South Carolina.

In addition, the field is being instructed to submit information concerning the status of councils in their territories, the leaders of such councils, and Klan infiltration and potential for violence on the part of councils.

#### ACTION

If approved, that the attached airtel be sent to various offices.

B32

JE7

clm

Dula

- 3 -

JRM

✓



11-20-62

AIRTEL

4/12/00

60267 PLS/CLC/WW

441948

To: SAC Atlanta  
ST-112 REC-23  
From: Director, FBI (105-34237)

CITIZENS COUNCILS  
RACIAL MATTERS

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

During the recent racial unrest growing out of the desegregation of the University of Mississippi, information was received that the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi played a part in urging other council members to proceed to the University campus. Information was also received council members allegedly printed inflammatory material and procured fireworks for student demonstrations.

In light of the above and reported attempts being made by Negroes to enter the universities in South Carolina and Alabama in the near future, offices receiving copies of this airtel should furnish the Bureau pertinent information concerning citizens councils in their territories.

No active investigation to procure the information is to be conducted. A review of office files should be sufficient to elicit the necessary information and established sources and public source material may, of course, be utilized.

Each office should furnish the Bureau within fifteen days of receipt of this airtel the following, set forth under appropriate captions.

2 - Baltimore	2 - Jacksonville	2 - Miami	2 - Richmond
2 - Birmingham	2 - Kansas City	2 - Mobile	2 - St. Louis
2 - Charlotte	2 - Knoxville	2 - Newark	2 - San Antonio
2 - Cincinnati	2 - Little Rock	2 - New Haven	2 - San Diego
2 - Dallas	2 - Louisville	2 - New Orleans	2 - San Francisco
2 - Detroit	2 - Los Angeles	2 - New York	2 - Savannah
2 - Houston	2 - Memphis	2 - Norfolk	2 - Tampa
		2 - Oklahoma City	2 - WFO

RBL:vhm:nls  
(3)

See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont, same caption, 11-18-62,  
RBL:vhm;RAW.

56 DEC 3 1962  
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to SAC, Atlanta  
RE: CITIZENS COUNCILS

# **1. COUNCILS**

The identity of all citizens councils in the territory covered by the office. The Bureau and office file numbers for each council should be set forth. If there are chapters of a council in territory covered by a resident agency, the identity of the council and the resident agency should be set forth. The approximate membership of the council should also be indicated.

# **2. LEADERS**

The leaders of the councils should be set forth. If a leader has been the subject of a Bureau investigation, the Bureau file number and the office file should be set forth. A short background sketch consisting of occupation, home and business addresses should be given for each council leader. Under this section the principal offices of each council should be enumerated, such as president, vice president, treasurer and secretary.

# **3. COVERAGE OF COUNCILS**

The coverage which is now being afforded each council should be set forth. Following each council the identity of informants and other sources furnishing information concerning the council must be indicated.

Under current Bureau instructions offices are presently following the activities of councils through established sources, office contacts and close scrutiny of the public press.

Set forth under this section the established sources and office contacts being utilized by your office. It will not be necessary to set forth that you are following the activities through the public press.

# **4. POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE**

Set forth concerning each council should be an evaluation as to the potential such group has for violence in connection with racial issues. If there is any indication of Klan or hate group infiltration of the council, this should be set forth under this section. In the event that there is no Klan or hate group infiltration, this fact should be mentioned.

Airtel to SAC, Atlanta  
RE: CITIZENS COUNCILS

You are reminded of the instructions set forth in Bureau letter to SAC, Atlanta and various other offices dated June 13, 1958, captioned, "Citizens' Councils; Internal Security - X." That letter instructed offices receiving copies of the letter to discontinue all efforts to develop informant coverage in citizens councils. You were instructed that the discontinuance of the program in no way altered the Bureau's responsibility of keeping interested Government agencies and officials advised of actual or contemplated acts of violence in connection with the segregation issue; plans for acts violative of laws within the Bureau's jurisdiction, particularly those relating to civil rights; and the activities of individuals responsible for such acts.

The Bureau letter pointed out that you have a continuing responsibility to insure that the Bureau is apprised of all such information, and you were instructed to secure the information only through established sources, office contacts and close scrutiny of the public press. Informants who had already been developed in citizens councils were considered established sources and you were instructed to continue your contacts with such informants.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 26

Page 133 ~ Duplicate  
Page 134 ~ Duplicate  
Page 135 ~ Duplicate  
Page 136 ~ Duplicate  
Page 137 ~ Duplicate  
Page 138 ~ Duplicate  
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